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AT THE WELL

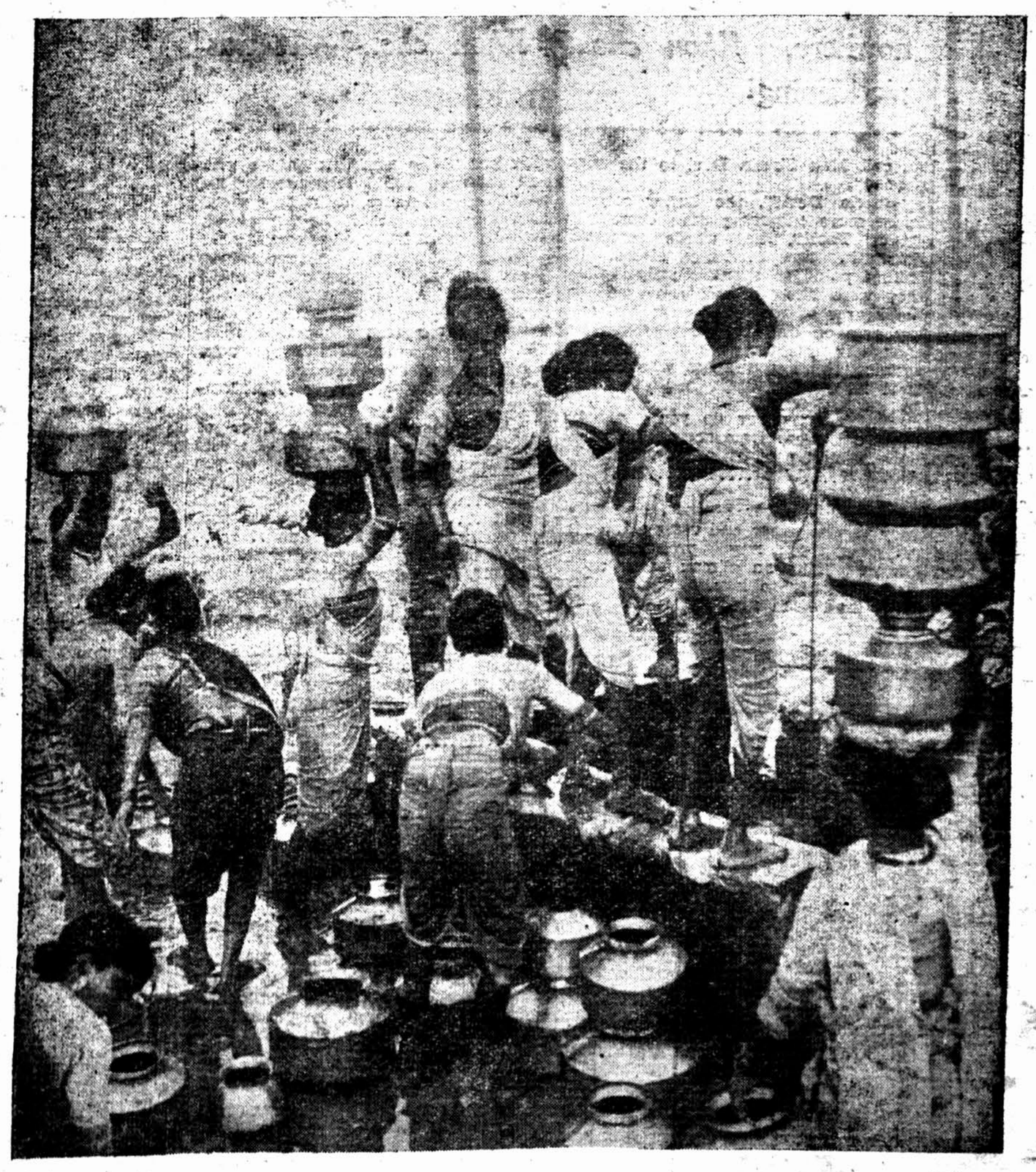

Photo: Y. M. Purao

General Mohan Singh, Its Founder, Tells

How The First INA Was Born

(See Page 3)

Love And The Telephone

By K. S. KAMATH

A gay laughter came tinkling towards him over the wires. "Yes, Sheela, about that and..er... I wanted to tell you something else...er...Something... I cannot say... I lo...

***"Khon che...? Khon che...?"* A callous, urgent, masculine voice came cutting across from nowhere. *Khon che...? Khon che..?* It was maddening!**

It was the most touching and most novel love-story ever narrated by a middle-aged bachelor.

At twenty-four, Somnath was the type of young man beloved of the writers of popular love-stories—handsome, romantic, well-bred and well-placed. But he was very bashful. Then he fell in love—a very embarrassing thing for a shy young man to do. Sheela's parents and his were friends; but his overwhelming shyness stood in the way of his confessing his love to her and soliciting her hand.

Time passed and then Somnath found he could no longer contain his love. He must tell her about it whatever happened. Tell her face to face, that was of course, impossible. Then a bright idea, probably from some story he had read in a popular magazine, occurred to him. The telephone! God, why had he not thought of it before? The solution was there before him on the table—literally—and he had been blind.

7 A. M., the following Sunday Somnath chose for his momentous call. By a happy coincidence, it was Sheela's birthday too, so he could give her his loving good wishes and make that a pretext for ringing. And at that early hour, he knew, Ramnath, Sheela's father, would be safely in bed so that he would catch her alone.....Of course, that butler of Ramnath's might be there near the telephone to thwart him in his rosy plan. But Somnath had to take a chance that Sheela herself would be near the telephone at that hour and trust to luck.

6 A. M. Sunday Somnath sat at his table, his eyes glued to the clock on the wall opposite. How slow-moving its hands were! A misgiving was clutching at his heart in spite of all the pull by his better self in the opposite direction. The first thing he had seen that morning when he had got up and looked out of the window had been a very big black cat crossing the court-yard. A bad omen that, he thought. Would his impending project succeed?

6-30 A. M.....Now the clock was striking the hour of seven. Somnath got up, seated himself on the table to be able to handle the telephone better, turned up his colour, cleared his throat, and with a fast-racing heart—his very life, all his future happiness depended on this fate-deciding call—dialled 2....3....5....6....7....

His heart was racing at twenty miles an hour as the telephone began ringing at the other end of the wire. He waited breathlessly.

A voice enquired, "Hullo?" and his heart sank. It was a male's voice. Obviously, he was down on his luck that morning. Damn that butler! Well, he could make him an instrument for winning his sweetheart—butlers could be of use that way too!

"Hullo!" he replied, in a voice, which, despite his best efforts, sounded hoarse, "Er....I want to er..... speak to er....Sheela Devi....Will you....er....call her to the phone?"

"Hullo!", came the response from across the wire, "Whom do you want?"

"Oh! Idiot!", thought the exasperated Somnath, "This nit-wit of a butler!" and said, "I want Sheela"; then hastily added in confusion, "er ....I mean....would you kindly....er ..call Miss Sheela Devi to the telephone?"

"Sheela Devi?", the butler seemed to be more enquiring than ever.

"Oh! Fool!", the words escaped Somnath, now irritated almost to boiling point so spontaneously that they were likely as not conveyed to the hearer at the other end; his angry grip on the receiver tightened as though it were the neck of Ramnath's butler; "Don't you know who Sheela Devi is?"

"Which number do you want?" came the query from across, the voice now sounding a trifle impatient.

"Why?....What....? 2....3.... is it not 23567?"

"Wrong number please", and the man at the other end rang off.

Somnath was now profusely perspiring. This anticlimax came as a great damper to him. Thank God there had been none to watch him cut such a ridiculous figure! So there was something in bad omens after all....

A cup of water and he cleared his throat and dialled carefully. This time, of course, he would not be caught off his guard. Then, suddenly, his heart began to race faster than before, at thirty miles an hour. His eyes softened. His throat seemed to go dry despite the very recent cup of water.

"Hullo!" said a very sweet feminine voice which he recognised as Sheela's.

So he was in incredible luck, the first setback notwithstanding! He had got her alone at last and he could tell her his great and guarded secret without any embarrassing feeling that overpowered him when face to face with her. Who was this genius who had invented the telephone? He must find out more about this great man tomorrow and if he be alive, write to him a letter of appreciation..

"Hullo!" repeated Sheela's cooing voice. "Hullo!" responded Somnath with difficulty. His tongue seemed to have got stuck to the roof of his mouth like an iron filing to a magnet. His voice sounded highstrung, almost beyond recognition.

"It is I speaking..... er .....Somnath....."

"Oh!" (was there not a tinge of pleasure in the tone in which the word was uttered?) "yes, what do you want, Somnath?"

"Oh.... er .... yes, I thought I would .... er .... just ring up you, this being your birthday and .. er .. wish you many happy returns!"

"Oh!", chimed in the musical voice, "How very nice of you to have remembered my birthday. Even I had quite forgotten about it!"

A gay laughter came tinkling towards him over the wires. "Yes, Sheela, about that and .. er .... I wanted to tell you something else.... er....something....I mean I cannot say....I l...."

Hitherto-smiling fate suddenly began to frown at this stage. From nowhere, a callous, urgent masculine voice came cutting across, drowning the words of Somnath. Feverishly, the voice began saying, *"Khon che ..? Khon che..?"* Somnath began to grow impatient again. This interruption was very annoying.

"Sh——— Sh———," he admonished the interrupter to keep silent and then continued, "Sheela?...."

"Yes, are you there....?"

"Yes, I want to tell you something very important...."

"The Ghost" voice had gained in urgency and lung-power. It was almost shouting frantically, *"Khon che? Khon che?"* It was becoming intolerable.

"Yes, what is it?", Sheela's soft words came across to him, almost inaudible, "I too have been wanting to speak to you....."

The rest was completely drowned by the interrupting voice which had now risen to an incessant crescendo, hammering at his ear-drums. He could tolerate it no longer. He lost his temper and all.

"Shut up! you fool!" he howled into the mouthpiece, "you stop talking, will you? And allow me to speak.."

He was trembling with rage. Then, suddenly, he caught his breath, his limbs went cold, he felt he would faint.

"Sheela!", he called.

"Sheela!", he repeated.

No reply. She had rung off.

The *"Khon-che"* voice was going on merrily, without any show of fatigue. It was now asking *"Soo-che? Soo-che?...."*

Somnath banged the receiver on the hanger.

Sheela never wrote or spoke to to him again, and then he heard of her marriage.....

I could now understand Somnath's violent prejudice against the telephone.

"They're very much in love with each other".

"Are they?"

"Yes. When she's away she writes letters to him whether she needs money or not".

* * * *

"Madam", said the fortune-teller. "you should be very, very happy. A nobler and a handsomer man than your husband you have yet to meet"!

"How absolutely thrilling! But when?"

* * * *

"The last time I gave you money", said the old lady, "you promised you wouldn't walk straight into a public-house and spend it."

"That's right", said the tramp. money you did".

"Lady, don't you know the difference between a walk and a sprint?"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Perils-Of Stardom

When Fans Become Goondas!

BY HAROLD HEFERNAN.

Hazards of being a popular screen character are increasing rather than diminishing around movieland and virtually every star in the business is taking unusual precautions to prevent bodily injury at the hands of violent autograph seekers. Even Van Johnson, who has courted crowds, currently has a troubled look in his eye.

What might have resulted in a tragedy was averted the other night by quick thinking on the part of a studio chauffeur following the sneak preview of "perils of Pauline" in a long beach theatre.

After evoking rounds of applause for her performance as Pauline, Betty Hutton and her husband, Ted Briskin, tried to slip away from the admiring crowd through a side exit. But fans spotted her, raised a howl that attracted the rest of the pack and soon Betty and her husband were entirely surrounded. The fans pushed and tugged at the star's clothes.

Considering that in a very few weeks Miss Hutton will become a mother, the event took on a threatening aspect. The studio driver, sensing what was happening, started his motor and cut lose with his siren. This so startled the mob that an opening was made to the curb. The driver leaped out, almost carried Miss Hutton into the car and sped away. Even husband Briskin, left on the sidewalk, was startled.

A couple of weeks ago, following the Premiere of "Gallant Journey," in a San Diego theatre, Glenn Ford almost lost the sight of an eye. Caught in a mob of wildly screaming women, Ford commenced signing autographs. Suddenly one of the group leaped over another and shoved a fountain pen at the actor. At the same moment a woman pushed at him from the rear. His head went down and the pen point bore into the flesh of his face, half an inch above the eye!

Unruly Hollywood crowds are the reason so many stars, including Cary Grant, Claudette Colbert, Dick Powell, Don Ameche and Fred MacMurray, have steadfastly refused to attend premieres, even when a picture of their own is the attraction.

"What's this I hear, Flight-Lieutenant? I'm told you were so drunk last night that you pushed a wheelbarrow through the native quarter. Is that the way to keep up our prestige with these people?"

"You ought to know, sir. You were in the barrow."

Having arranged an all-night fishing contest, the local angling club went to the village inn until it was time to start.

At closing-time they took up their tackle and moved off with dignity through the darkness to the bridge selected.

Seating themselves in comfort, they cast their lines over the parapet and fished till dawn was breaking.

Then, with a roar, the first down train passed under the bridge.

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General Mohan Singh, Its Founder, Tells

How The First INA Was Born

The war in the East, or the War of Greater East Asia, as the Japanese termed it, broke on the night of 7/8 December, 1941.

The IInd Indian Division was holding a defensive position in Jitra area on Malayan-Thai (Siamese) border. My battalion, the 1/14th Punjab Regiment, formed the foremost battalion of IInd Division. The role assigned to the 1/14th was to meet the enemy some fifteen miles in front of the main position and to hold and delay his advance for a couple of days so as to give the Division sufficient time to strengthen its position. We were then to withdraw to the main position where we were supposed to fight to the last man and the last round.

We came in contact with the enemy on the night of 8/9 and continued to fight him till the 11th evening when the enemy tanks overran our position. We, it might be told, had neither tanks nor aerial support. The battalion dispersed into small parties and began to retreat.

Fateful Day

It was on that fateful day of heavy battle (11th Dec. '41) that a spark began to glow in my being, awakening the dormant patriotic feelings in me. I had seen how thin and flimsy was the dividing line between life and death. Besides being subjected to heavy Japanese bombardment, I had been twice the target of a Japanese tank from a range of only 20 yards. A rubber tree had saved me while several of my comrades fell. That brought a supreme realisation. I began to search my soul and I became agitated. These were some of the questions that I put to myself:

Why were we Indians fighting? To what purpose was the flower of our youth being sacrificed? Is the Indian soldier only destined to die a dog's death for his White Masters?

If the brave Indian soldier is brave enough to fight for the freedom of his White Masters, or the White Devils as the Japanese called them, shouldn't he make an attempt to fight for his own freedom? And then who was the enemy of Indian freedom? It was certainly not Japan—it was Britain, the real enemy of world peace.

I felt convinced in my heart that the Indian soldier had no right and no cause to fight for the British, who were making use of him merely as gun-fodder for an absolutely alien cause. I also felt that as long as the Indian Army remained loyal to the British, they will never feel the necessity of giving India Independence. The haze and doubts disappeared from my mind and a new vista opened before my eyes and my course of action became crystal clear. If it was a sin to fight for the British, wasn't it right that I should contact the Japanese, find out their true motives as regards India and then, if assured, make common cause with them and fight our enemy, Britain?

Not Mercenary

The Indian Army consists of the finest fighting material in the world. In bravery and courage, in endurance and stamina, in loyalty and obedience and above all in their fighting spirit, they are second to none in the world. But in spite of these excellent soldierly qualities, I am sorry to say, it is an evil and dangerous instrument of the British with the help of which they have enslaved and kept in subjugation, nearly one-fourth of the entire humanity.

This is the only army in the world in which patriotism is considered a very grave crime. This army is a strange phenomena indeed. Many call it a mercenary army but I do not agree with them.

A mercenary army is an army which is hired into foreign service and paid for by the one who hires it. The Indian army, on the other hand, is paid, fed, clothed and armed by the impoverished Indian masses and is not only used in the interest of Britain but is very often employed against the interests of India. As yet no word has been coined to define it correctly. Perhaps to call it 'Hyper-Mercenary' may be nearer the truth.

My plan was to convert this evil weapon of the British into a strong patriotic force and employ it for the liberation of our motherland. I wanted to uproot and eradicate British Imperialism from India, by the same weapon which had been created to protect and perpetuate it.

"Now Is The Time"

In ordinary circumstances to convert it into a patriotic force was practically impossible but in the circumstances in which it had to fight in Malaya, I was confident that with patience and perseverance, success was not out of the question. It was only a matter of bringing realisation to the proud members of the Indian Army that they were nothing more than dignified and glorified slaves in uniforms in the eyes of the world. Once that was brought home to them, the battle of freedom was won.

As I was returning with my party, a few pamphlets dropped by the Japanese came to my notice which contained slogans like "Asia for Asiatics", "Kick out the white devils from the East". We have come to liberate Asia from the deadly clutches of Anglo-Saxons", "No Asiatic is our enemy", etc. etc. This of course encouraged me and I felt confident that if I approached the Japanese with my plan they will certainly not stand in my way, to raise a truly Indian Army to fight the British.

The humble voice of my conscience was saying:

"Now is the time. Stake all and act. Break the century old slavish tradition of the Indian Army. Set a new precedent. Madame Britannia, which holds sway over nearly one-fourth of the human race by sheer brute force, is incapable of understanding any other language except the language of tanks and guns. Psychological moment for bringing about a revolution in the Indian Army has come. Be bold. Fear not that you are an average and junior officer. It is the cause that matters. Jump in the field of patriotic action. Success will be yours."

Brave Akram

With my mind submerged in these and a thousand more such ideas I was retiring through a jungle when I met Capt. Mohd Akram of my battalion with ten Pathans. I opened my mind to him with my plan. After long deliberation and deep thought, he not only approved of my plan, but pledged to stand by me in brave soldierly manner.

Brave Akram, in whom was combined the courage of a lion and the wisdom of a sage was one of the sincerest and staunchest comrades that I have come across. He upheld all that was noble in Islam. He never missed his daily prayers and he had a genuine respect for other religions. His name may come as a surprise to my countrymen but when the true history of the I.N.A., is written and the part played by noble Akram in creating Hindu-Muslim unity mentioned therein, I am sure his name will be remembered with great reverence. He was my No. 2 in the I.N.A. Although Akram is no more in this world, his spirit has been my guiding star and he is always with me.

After wandering in the Malayan marshes and jungles for three days and three nights, we came out to a small village about 20 miles from Alor Star, the capital of Kedah state in North Malaya. There an Indian civilian informed us that the Japanese had occupied Alor Star. I lost no time in despatching a message to the Japanese Headquarters. By nightfall I had received a very encouraging reply.

On the 15th morning, Col. Fujiwara, then Major Fujiwara, head of the Japanese Intelligence Service, accompanied by a Sikh gentleman, Sardar Pritam Singh of Bangkok, arrived at that village at about eight in the morning.

Founder Of I. I. L.

And who was this S. Pritam Singh? Another surprise for my countrymen. He was the FOUNDER and FATHER of the Indian Independence League movement. Although a civilian, he was a brave soldier of the battle of Indian freedom. He spent most of the ten weeks of the Malayan campaign in the front line. It was he, who practically single handed went all over Malaya and organised Indian Independence League branches. He was and remained the head of the I.I.L. till his untimely death in that tragic air accident, which, besides Pritam, robbed India of her three other beloved sons, namely Satyanand Puri, Capt. Mohd. Akram and Neelakantha Iyer.

Since his death many actors have appeared and disappeared from the stage of political drama enacted in the East. Whenever, either by their own efforts or by chance, little great men come to a position of eminence, they begin to think themselves in terms of super human beings and start thinking that history belongs to their own little selves. They spare no efforts to destroy the past in order to connect everything with their own names. But truth eventually finds its way through. No sooner such individuals clear off than their names, too, are thrown in the limbo of the past. One lives by what he creates and not by what he destroys. S. Pritam Singh created the Indian Independence League movement in the East and he will live as the REAL FATHER of that movement which at a later date was piloted by that brave and courageous son of India, Sri Subhas Babuji.

Splendid Response

At the time of my surrender, on 15th December, 1941, I had collected 54 Indian soldiers and had also delivered my first political lecture. They had, one and all, pledged loyalty to me to fight for India's liberation. We were all then taken to Alor Star. It was the first time in my life that I was driven in a car flying the tri-colour, the symbol of our nation. As I fixed my gaze on the fluttering tri-colour, it thrilled me and filled my entire being with a strange and indescribable feeling of immense joy and pleasure.

Very briefly but very emphatically Col. Fujiwara gave me the assurances that Japan had no territorial, economical or political ambitions in India and that Japan was prepared to go all out to assist India to attain her independence.

Immediately I sent out all my men to go and spread the news that "Capt. Mohan Singh of 1/14 has joined the Japanese to raise a truly Indian Army for the sole purpose of fighting for India's freedom. Come—Join him and liberate your motherland. India's real enemy is Britain." The result was that by nightfall I had under my command more than 200 men from various units of the Indian Army and within three days more than 1,000 officers and men had come under the flag of freedom.

On the same day, several high ranking Japanese officers came to meet me and we had frank and open exchange of views. On the following day, I was taken to General Yamashita, C.-in-C. Japanese Forces, who later became known as the Tiger of Malaya. He promised to support me fully in my plans

The Indian Case

For more than ten days very long discussions continued between me and the Japanese. Space does not allow me to enter into any details, yet I consider it important to mention a few salient points.

The Japanese militarists were all very anti-Congress. The main target of their hatred was our Jawaharlalji. They could not understand how a body, whose pillar of strength was Mahatmaji's creed of non-violence, could ever hope to achieve independence. It took me nearly fifty hours to convince them that the policy of the Congress was most suitable for India and that the Congress was the strongest and most live political organisation which will not rest till it had ousted the British from India.

I made it very clear to them that I was a loyal Congressman, my only difference was that I believed in using force against an enemy who had kept us under his heels by violence and brute force. I also was able to convince them that they should under no circumstances take any military action against India in order to drive out the British from there without the explicit or implicit wish of the Congress. Although the roots of British Imperialism were firmly planted in India and they would remain undefeated as long as they were there, still if action was taken against them without the wish of the Indian nation that would defeat the very object of the Japanese.

That would arouse the entire nation and the British were past masters in exploiting conditions of that sort for their own ends. In short a second China would be created in India. I convinced them that the only people who can and who will be able to defeat the British will be Indians and therefore it was in the interests of the Japanese to help Indians to raise an army of their own and fight against the British in India.

General Mohan Singh

The I. N. A. movement is associated in the public mind with the name of Netaji Bose. While it is true that the I. N. A. would not have become the great patriotic organization it was without the inspiring leadership of Subhas, its first foundations were significantly laid by an obscure officer of the Indian Army long before Subhas Bose came on the scene. That officer, who was to be later imprisoned both by the Japs and the British (of course), is the author of this article—

GENERAL MOHAN SINGH

Birth Of I. N. A.

In my very first discussion with the Japanese General Staff I very strongly put to them that Shri Subhas, C. Boseji, who had once been the head of the Indian National Congress, should be brought over to the East to lead any movement that may be launched.

"This the Japanese flatly refused for reasons which I do not wish to mention here. I kept on pressing this issue for a very very long time. This is in itself a very long story and which will be disclosed in due course of time.

Finally after prolonged and sometimes very heated discussions they agreed to give us full support. Some of the terms agreed upon were that all Indian prisoners of war were to be placed under my command for the purpose of raising an Indian National Army and all Indian life and property in the whole of East would be respected by the Japanese. An order to this effect was promulgated by Gen. Yamashita in December 1941.

Success was immediate and immense. By the time Singapore fell I

(Continued On Page 6)

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss. should be typewritter and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for at our usual rates.

Will contributors kindly note, however, that their mss. (or photos) cannot be returned—and no correspondence about them entered either— unless they are, as a rule, accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes? The strict observance of this rule will save frayed nerves—their and ours!

—Editor "B.C. Weekly"

Children's Movement In India

By Ramnik V. Shah

A Child Welfare Conference on All-India basis will be held in Bombay during the ensuing Christmas holidays. This will form one of the activities of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp which will be held for five days. The Balkan-ji-Bari Workers are a band of self-sacrificing persons who have been carrying on child welfare activities without any monetary remuneration and only for their own satisfaction. They are meeting together after a period of five years. Other activities in connection with the Camp are a Children's Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition and Children's Variety Entertainment Concert. On this occasion it would not be out of place to narrate a short history of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association which, as a matter of fact, is the history of the Children's Movement in this country.

Balkan-ji-Bari is a Sindhi phrase which, according to Kaka Kalelkar, has been adopted in Hindustani, and it means "Children's Garden." It was started in 1926 by a brother who is popularly known as 'Dada' (an elder brother). The chief aim of the Association is to keep children as happy as possible and to let them develop by themselves. Balkan-ji-Bari is the only Institution which can be referred to for solutions of all problems connected with children up to the age of eighteen years. The Association has indeed made a slow but steady progress, and it is hoped that it shall be able to achieve its aims and objects very soon.

Its Ideals

Children are generally cheerful and happy, but when they grow older and older, they rather become more and more self-centred and therefore, they lose all the real happiness in life. It is necessary that children who are already happy should be able to retain happiness even as and when they grow older. It is for this ideal that Balkan-ji-Bari exists and strives.

With this idea, Dada first started just writing for children, then collected a few of them and arranged programmes for and by them, and later their provincial and All-India gatherings were held. Children who did not know even each other's language felt happy in each other's company, and Dada's expectations began to be realised in seeing children of all castes and creeds becoming happy and forming into one Great Brotherhood.

At present, Balkan-ji-Bari has provincial organisations only in two provinces, viz., Bombay and Sind. Its Branches, totalling more than 125, are however, spread in almost all parts of the country, including Bengal, the Punjab, Delhi, U.P., C.P., Bihar and South India, and their membership is nearly 25,000. Besides, it has a Pen-Friendship Section and its own two schools, one at Karachi and the other at Sukkur.

Balkan-ji-Bari has two Libraries, one at Khar and the other at Karachi. They contain books for children in different languages. The Bari has also a Poor Children's Fund, out of which study scholarships are awarded to its deserving poor members. It also helps in making collections for deserving causes such as famine and flood relief funds. The Association conducts its own four monthly journals: "Pushpa" in English and Gujarati, "Hamare Balak" in Hindustani and "Gulistan" in Sindhi as well as "Children's Corners" in the "Bombay Chronicle" (English), "Pravasi" (Gujarati), "Swadeshmitran" (Tamil) and other papers.

Balkan-ji-Bari arranges periodical excursions and tours for children as well as Workers' Camps. So far about five Workers' Training Camps have been organised. At that time, the first All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference also was held. The second such Conference will be held at Bombay during the ensuing Christmas holidays.

Pointer To Parents

Within a short time, that is available on Sundays and Holidays, the work that the organisation is able to do, can just be symbolic and directive type of work. Wherever the organisation has a centre or a branch, it does only such work as is necessary in the interests of the children, and is a sort of pointer in that direction—a pointer both to the parents and schools. In short, it has successfully so far endeavoured to supplement the home and the school activities with a view to directing the children's emotions in a proper manner.

It is granted, therefore, that Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association since its establishment twenty years ago, has so far done enough spade work to merit settling down as an established Institution, with all that such an Institution means. It must be emphasised in this connection that Balkan-ji-Bari is an all-inclusive National Institution and is neither a residential whole time teaching school, nor a similar Social Home, for all classes of children irrespective of their being delinquent, defective, sighted, blind, poor, middle class, rich, Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi or Madrasi. It seeks to start and organise any and every activity it can, conducive to the growth, welfare and happiness of children, and also to conduct and maintain institutions for children on the principle of "No Distinction".

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, besides being an ideal platform for bringing together all the children and child-welfare workers of the Bombay Province, without restriction as to their community or religion, creed or sex, language or native place, and economic or social strata, has been actually carrying on the following activities through its various centres or branches both in Bombay and other cities and villages fairly regularly, which need to be stabilized and placed on a permanent footing:—

Activities In Bombay

I. A. Children meet at least once a week and play both indoor and outdoor games and make merry by themselves telling stories, singing songs, playing music, and dancing, etc.

B. Children celebrate festivals, days of national and historical importance and birthday anniversaries of Great Persons.

II. The Association organises children's and workers' excursions, camps and tours and also cinema shows as a medium of visual instruction, and holds Study Classes on Child Psychology and other allied subjects.

At the Workers' Camps, suitable lectures on children and other allied subjects are arranged, and the workers from the Bombay City and outside live together in a group for a few days and exchange their ideas and experiences. In the Study Classes suitable subjects are selected and courses are held once or twice a week for several months for the benefit of the workers and desiring parents and teachers.

In this connection, experience has shown that there is a want of definite and handy literature to guide and instruct children. The Association has explored all the available material, and if a band of sincere workers, with sufficient training and equipment, in all the problems concerning education, welfare, and all-round development of the children of our soil is to be formed, then the drawing of the syllabus for children, and compiling, writing and publishing the necessary literature for them will have to be undertaken by the Balkan-ji-Bari.

For want of adequate funds and without having any place as headquarters for the Association, the Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has not been able so far to make any headway in this respect.

III. The All-India Association conducts four children's monthly journals, and the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari a number of children's corners in various periodicals. As a mouthpiece of this vast network of about 125 centres all over India, at least one informatory as well as explanatory newspaper and one pictorial monthly journal should be started soon.

In order to carry on effectively the Balkan-ji-Bari message and ideal of fraternity and goodwill throughout the length and breadth of India and to all the children and child welfare workers in the Bombay Province particularly, through their newspapers and journals and other publications, the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari needs adequate funds to own and start a Printing Press with a qualified staff attached thereto.

IV. The Association runs Libraries for the benefit of children and the workers. It also maintains children's collections of leaves, coins, papers, stamps, pictures, handicrafts, etc., and of all those things and materials which would interest and educate them.

None of the centres of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari is able to do proper justice to this activity because neither the centres nor the headquarters have any suitable place of their own, where these Libraries and Museums could be housed. It is also because of this that they cannot be adequately organised or expanded.

The Governing Council

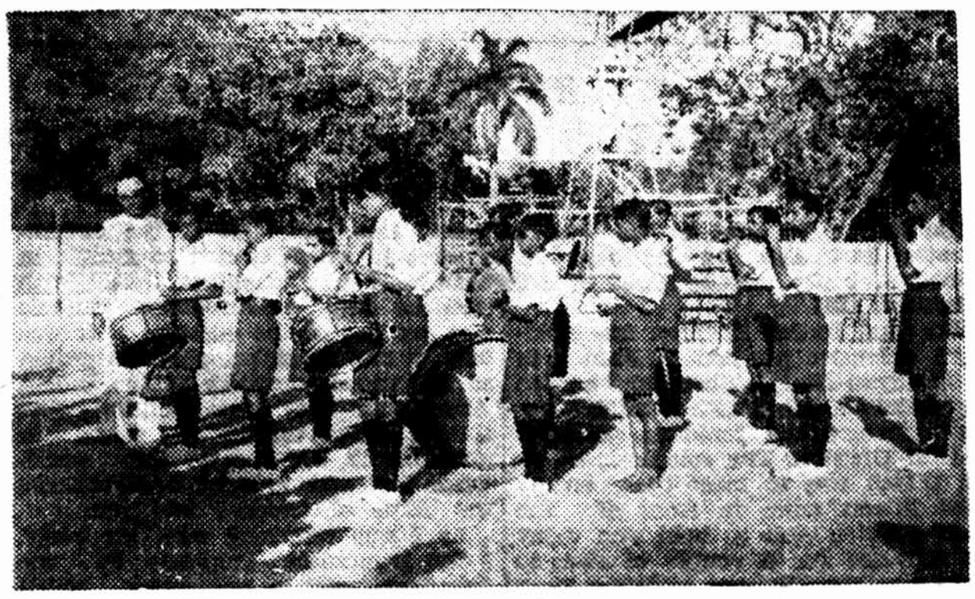
Over and above this, the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, if provided with adequate funds and enabled to construct its own building, proposes to set up the following Advisory Boards:—

(1) A Board of Education, (2) A Board of Information and Literature, (3) A Board for Recreation and Physical Culture, (4) A Board for Hobbies and Handicrafts, (5) A Board of Social Service.

Under the new Constitution of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, the Governing Council on whom falls the burden of governing this Society, includes: (1) Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, (President); (2) Mr. Mohamed Hussain Hasham Premji, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber; (3) Mr. Ratilal M. Nanavati, a Nationalist Businessman and Industrialist (Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber); (4) Mrs. Taraben Modak, M.L.A. (Bombay); (5) Mr. Harbhai Trivedi; and (6) Mr. Shewak Bhojraj. The Board of Directors, which shall guide and help the Society, includes besides some persons referred to above: (1) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, (2) Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, M.L.A. (Central); (3) Mr.

(Continued on Page 6)

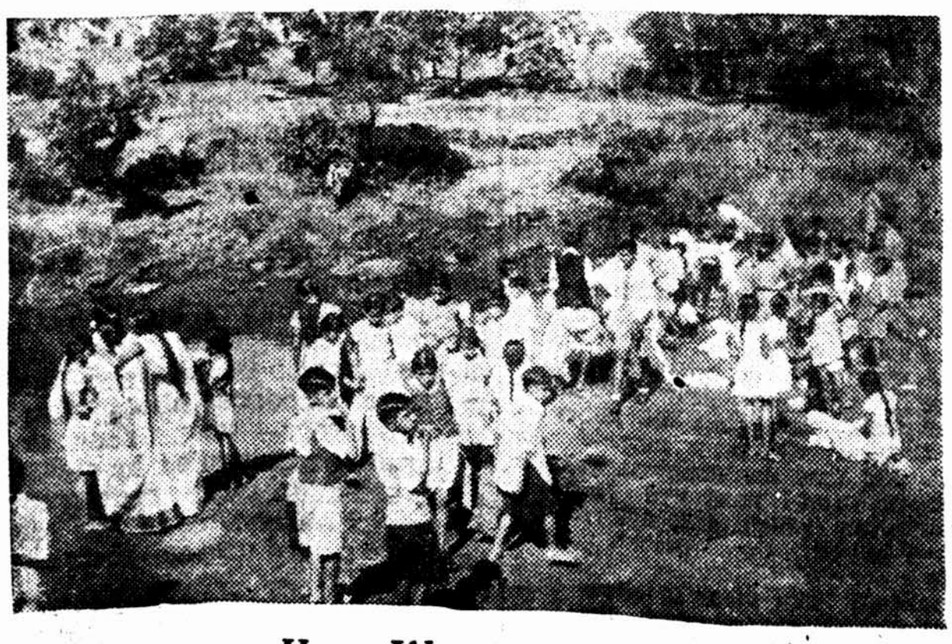
Calling All Children



Friends And Guides

Premier B. G. Kher, President, Mr. Shewak ((Dada) Bhojraj, the founder and moving spirit and Shri. Parvati T. Gidwani, President-elect of the forthcoming Conference.

Need Of Good Literature



Here We Are. . . .

"A short history of the Balkan-ji-Bari"— The All India Children's Association.

Religion For The Sane Man

By P. V. George

The author of this article is a young naval officer at present in England. He is evidently deeply moved by the present situation in his motherland and discusses a subject which hardly ever attracts our modern young men! The religion of the sane man has little to do with dogmas or scriptures. It is only the practice—as distinguished from precept — of the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God.

Collective insanity rages over India.

Thinking on the bloodshed, rape and loot which occurred and still continue in Bengal and other parts of India the only conclusion one can draw is that unless we rise and put an end to this insanity our much cherished hopes of freedom and independence will be blown to pieces and our aspiration to progress towards a happier nationhood reduced to nothing. We will continue as political slaves of an alien power or internal tyranny and live in frustration and disease.

What causes this collective insanity? It is fear and mostly irrational fear. This is the result of want of thought among the bulk of the people and lack of religious toleration. If we were more rational it would be possible to cast out fear. But whoever heard of a rational mob or a rational goonda in the streets of Calcutta or Bombay!

Men who are ordinarily decent and kind are quickly converted into a fanatic mob ready to do anything between the extremes of murdering others and being themselves murdered. These men were brought up to be 'good' Hindus and 'good' Muslims and 'good' Christians—which is to say that they were brought up to inflict bodily harm to those who professed religions other than their own. They could have been brought up to be more reasonable men, able to think without prejudice or bias, employing a critical mind in all issues, accepting or rejecting ideas on the validity of the evidences available.

How Can Men Be Rational?

The question 'are men rational?' is controversial. But we can avoid this controversy in abstract terms and come to practical applications in life. The question then becomes, 'How far CAN men be rational?" In most instances in life, men can be as rational as they choose. In the education of children, in the choice of partners in married life, is spending our hard-earned money, in all such instances, our powers of reasoning can be successful, provided we can clearly think out the ideal and the difficulties in achieving our ideal. We will not send our children to a school if we have enough evidence to show that that school is unsuitable, nor will we marry persons known to be drunkards or insane.

In the matter of the religion we pursue, the application of reason is equally successful. All religions have a system of behaviour between individuals and with one's self. Such a behaviour system is embodied in the Sermon-on-the-Mount, in the teachings of Buddha and in the interpretation of the Hindu ethics by that great reformer, Gandhi. In our behaviour to others it is but reasonable to do unto others what we would like others to do unto us. Belief in a Christian, Hindu or Islamic God is a personal matter. The problem of God is admittedly beyond the reach of reason.

None has a clear conception of God. Those who believe nothing other than the Bible conceive God as an old man sitting up above in the Heavens, easily provoked, full of wrath and no mercy. Even the teaching of Christ in the New Testament does not dispel this superstition instilled into the minds of ignorant people by the priestly order. This is evident in all communities.

The rational man knows the enormity of the problem of God and feels humble in the face of it. He cares more for God than those who glibly talk of God. He does not ridicule the thoughts of others for he, unlike the priest who interprets religion and rules over the minds of the community, knows that he is not infallible. He remembers, 'Judge not, that ye be not judged.' He knows that to attain any knowledge about God the means is not coercion and persecution of others into believing what he believes, but that the means is peace and concord. In short, he is more religious than the priests and their flocks who 'feel' religious.

Two Tyrants

Throughout history man has been subject to two tyrannies, one of the State and other of the Church. By Church we do not mean the Christian churches alone, but all other forms of organized religion, the tyranny being established in the name of the particular religion and administered by the respective priest. Often these two tyrannies, of the State and the Church, have clashed and in the course of the clash the subjects have suffered great cruelty and privation. In England the outcome was the establishment of the 'National' Church, one time Roman Catholic, at another Protestant, and the burning at the stake of those who did not accept the national 'religion.' In Southren European countries the Roman Catholic Church and the State joined hands in tyrannizing over the people. Spain is a present-day example. In Russia the State ousted the corrupt Orthodox Church and set up a tyranny of its own.

Even in America, in a few of the States, the Roman Catholic Church, is so strong as to render the teachings of certain scientific theories, such as Darwin's theory of Evolution, unlawful. We recognize the work of the churches in preserving ancient learning through the dark ages. But the churches did harm while they preserved learning, they substituted "Faith" and "Dogma" for "Reason" and "Criticism" which were the valuable legacy of the ancient Greeks. When reason and criticism were rediscovered, the churches grew jealous and in conjunction with the State persecuted those who followed reason. The life of Galileo is well-known.

Both these tyrants have abused their powers. Power in any form is an agent of corruption. The greater the power, the greater the corruption, where power and responsibility have not gone together. Two examples may be pointed out, one of war and the other of education. When war breaks out the Churches instead of helping to prevent it, always have allied themselves with the State and sent to their death on the battlefields millions of men. Not in international wars alone have the churches been guilty of aiding and abetting, but in civil wars as cruel and futile as international wars. Here is what Bishop Dietrich Von Nieheim of Verdun wrote in 1411.

> "When the existence of the Church is threatened she is released from the commandments of morality. With unity as the end, the use of every means is sanctified, even cunning, treachery, violence, prison, death. For all order is for the sake of the community and the individual must be sacrificed to the common good."

The sane man cannot accept this view of the venerable Bishop. It is well-known that it is in the interest of the Church and the State that children should be brought up in superstition and one-sided ideas. That make them into fanatics willing to do anything in the event of communal or national strife. The sane man prefers to give the best education to his children. For him truth is greater than convention, 'respectability' and the prevailing moral values. Our nation suffers to-day because it failed to bring us up into sane men. We have yet time to save ourselves.

Folly Of Economic Domination

In a land of poverty such as ours, we have simply resigned to our fate and have simply alleviate our misery. Partly this is the fault of the alien power which ruled over us and still rules. We are at fault too. The land is fertile enough to support our population and by the application of science the recurring famines can be prevented, the health of our people improved and their minds widened.

But we have been fools enough to resort to economic domination of one community over another and to allow communal discrimination in employing or in aiding people. We ignore our common enemy of hunger and disease and resort to childish discrimination on the ground of religion. Economic domination and discrimination hold the communities in fear of one another. Those who own the wealth are corrupted by it. They fail to see that riches are not ends in themselves, but means to a higher living.

It may be argued that men must 'believe' in something. It is easy to believe anything. We believed in good many things when we were children. We were brought up in superstition and most of it still lingers with us. Those who expose superstition and criticize existing beliefs are called athiests and hunted down as heretics, and rebels and so on. Superstition makes men bland and intolerant. It makes them inflicit harm with a childish mentality. Yet it may be said that man must have faith. In what will the sane man have Faith? In what will he believe? He will have faith in himself and belief in himself

The 'good' Christian, the 'good' Hindu and the 'good' Muslim will retort, "You are forgetting God, you must have a faith in Him and in Him alone you must believe", meaning of course a Christian, a Hindu or a Muslim God, as the case may be. But we were created with a purpose. We were given the means to realize the end of life, human perfection in character and personality. We were given minds to reason and to think and skilful hands to work with.

It is well-known that 'in the beginning' there were creatures, the great mammoth, the giant birds and reptiles, which were created with the same purpose. They failed and they vanished off the face of the Earth. We are also liable to extinction if we do not draw nearer to the object of life. We are only an experiment like the mammoth and other early creatures. Let us remember that we are liable to extinction and replacement by yet another species. That is the reason why we must have faith in our ability to achieve the purpose of life, thus not to disappointment our creator.

A Case Of Faith

Fait has been much abused in the past. "Faith" was the cause of manslaughter whether in peace or declared war. A band of people came to an Indian village professing Christianity and their leader claimed supernatural powers of healing diseases and bestowing all sorts of material benefits of those who believed in his powers. In one of the houses a young woman fell ill of typhoid. Before calling in the doctor the leader of the party was sent for. He uttered prayers. The doctor was not called in. The result was that the woman died.

This was carrying "Faith"—really a superstition—to an extreme which was criminal. It was like holding a loaded pistol to the heart of the woman, telling her to have faith that the instrument would not go off and then pressing the trigger. This certainly was a case of murder and the man a villainous criminal. This is a typical case of the things that go on in the name of a great Faith. Where reason could have been employed, "Faith" was substituted with grievous results.

The sane man needs no miracles to lead a healthy spiritual life. A religion without miracles in healthier than one of miracles and magic. Miracles and magic are but stimulants to those who are incapable of thinking. The sane man must THINK if he is to remain sane and live. The fear of the unknown, of what lies before us after death, has been much exploited by priests and even well meaning parents. We do not know what lies before us after death. Much of what is said is merely speculation. The sane man will take great interest in theological propositions. All opinions and speculations will be fully tolerated and "heresay" even encouraged.

To gain knowledge in theology, as in all other matters, full freedom of expression and discussion is indisputably necessary. In bringing up his children into sane men and women, he will take care that they will have access to all knowledge. He will neither suppress their curiosity and energy nor make them fanatics by instilling into them fear arising out of the current beliefs and superstition. His children will continue the sane life he will have led, thus approaching the goal of life and preserving his Creater. That for him will be the supreme happiness. It is life that matters.

The Sane Man And Prayer

Prayer to most of us who were brought up in 'respectable' and 'religious' families is nothing but reciting words from the scriptures and saying words which made no impression on our minds. It is a routine as mechanical as washing, eating and going to work. Yet, most of us are apt to look down on the Tibetans who repeat their prayers a thousand and one times on prayer wheels.

Recall the popular "Chain Prayer" usually said to be initiated by a certain Bishop of Jerusalem, with instruction to make some copies of it and give them to different persons. The reward is presumably winning some prizes or the saving of one's life. Examples are plenty. To those who comply with it, the prayer carries with it blessings just round the corner. To those threat like loss of life, property or dear ones. Specific examples are cited, naming some Englishmen or Ameriwho disregard there is the inevitable can women who suffered consequences of neglect.

No sane man will be tempted to receive easy rewards for doing nothing nor intimidated into a state of fear and insecurity in the face of the wrath of God. Nor will he in the face of problems and dangers resort to superstitious practices like closing one's eyes, opening up the scripture at some place which is left to chance, turning over seven pages, counting, with eyes open, seven lines and seven letters of the eighth line on the

(Continued on Page 20)

Lyric Of Time

By HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHAYA

Time goes revolving like a spindle
Without a sound
On which the threads of life are spun
One by one,
Spun and wound
And lo, the spinning is never done.
Life is a busy market-square
Where people hate and people swear
And people buy and people sell
And people swindle
Cutting each other's throat as well,
And, after that, go home and kindle
Lamps in niches
Striving to bribe the gods with prayer.....

Gods often grant our vilest wishes!

Time goes revolving like a spindle.
Time goes revolving like a wheel
Without a sound,
We hardly feel
That we are bound
Unto its ceaseless drunken reel
And kept moving round and round.
Red wars are waged all unassuaged
Since man is restless to attain
To beauty that comes after pain,
The glory that comes after sorrow..
Yet men who suffer a great deal
To-day beneath the crushing heel
Are celebrated gods to-morrow.
Time goes revolving like a wheel

Time goes revolving like a top

Without a stop
Upon a sharp and steady point,
This world would vanish in a wink
If Time should think
Of ever trying to refuse
To whirl its myriad hues conjoint
To a rich vanishing of hues.
Days come and go, days come and go
For some so weary and so slow,
For others faster
Than wild tempest winds that blow,
Foreboding terrible disaster.
And Time who is so grim and grave,
Who holds the balance in his hand
In ways we do not understand,
Makes one a despicable slave,
Another, thrice relentless master!
But then O Mystery! but then
Is there no close to all this strife
And ruin which effaces men
And this huge wastage men call life?
Great Mystery! when will you drop
Your mask of human blood? O when?

Time goes revolving like a top.

HOW THE FIRST I.N.A. WAS BORN

(Continued from Page 3)

had already under my command nearly 10,000 officers and men, who were all volunteers for the sacred cause of liberation of our motherland, organised into ten battalions. On 17th February, 1942, nearly 45,000 officers and men over and above the 10,000 on the mainland) were placed under my command. The situation then changed.

Strength In Unity

The Indian National Army was officially declared in September, 1942. That is the date when we had actually armed, equipped and paraded in the I.N.A., uniform, 17,000 soldiers with about 25,000 soldiers as surplus volunteers Besides these regular soldiers centres for civilian recruitment had been opened all over Malaya. The real foundation of the I.N.A. was, however laid at Alor Star in December 1941. only a couple of weeks after the declaration of the War of Greater East Asia.

I might make it clear to my countrymen that the I.N.A. was purely voluntary army and its sole aim was the liberation of India. All classes were fully represented in it including a very large number of Gurkhas, who, in my opinion, are second to none in patriotism. They were the first to join me. It might also be mentioned that within a week of the organisation of the I.N.A. complete religious and communal harmony prevailed

"We all had one kitchen and considered outrselves Indians first and Indians last and all brothers. There was not a single religious quarrel in the 13 months that I commanded the I. N. A.

It is my conviction based on practical experience that religious harmony cannot be created in India as long as foreign domination remains. The agency that spreads disunity in India is British Imperialism and until and unless it is completely removed, unity in India cannot come. It is upto us to do that and do we will.

LONG LIVE FREE AND UNITED INDIA.—JAI HIND.

CHILDREN'S MOVEMENT IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 4)

Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A. (Central); (4) Mrs. Saraladevi Sarabhai, President, Nutan Trust Activities; and (5) Lady M. R. Masani, Vice-President, B. J. Children's Home and Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. The Board of Trustees, in whom or with whose consent shall vest the immovable properties of the Society includes, besides the President of the Society, Mr. B. G. Kher, Miss Parvati T. Gidwani, Mr. Ratilal M. Nanavati, Mrs. Zarina Ebrahim Currimbhoy and Mr. Shewak Bhojraj.

If an adequate amount is made available to the Association, the Institution springing with its help will be unique in India and will be a thing of pride for any Province. The Association, then, shall become a single federated platform. wnere all other Institutions similarly interested in children will join, and where a Charter of Rights of Children shall be drawn up which will be recognised and enforced by Society in general and the Government in particular, and where all problems and difficulties concerning children shall be referred to with advantage, by parents, teachers, society and even Government. Then indeed, a way shall be paved for the solution of child problems, and a radical transformation will take place in children's minds by the creation of balanced personalities, and the supreme dream and ideal of Balkan-ji-Bari will be realised.

The Government of Bombay are being approached with this scheme of the Child Welfare activities in the Province for an adequate grant and help. It may, however, be emphasised that the support of the public to a great extent will be very necessary. We, therefore, appeal to the kind-hearted philanthropists to do their best and help us with their mite for this deserving children's cause. We do hope that the Association will receive the necessary sympathy and support which it deserves, and for which we take this opportunity to offer our gratitude to the public and the Government in advance.

(For further and full particulars of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association and about the proposed All-India Child Welfare Conference to be held during the ensuing Christmas holidays. communications may be sent to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. who will be glad to attend to all enquiries).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. One, unused, complete 1½ ton Baker Ice Plant with 25 H.P. Lawrence Scott A.C slipring motors, 400 volts, 3 phase 50 cycles and with one Kermath Gasoline Engine 16 B.H.P., 4 cylinder, complete with evaporating coils, ice cans, insulation, etc., etc., located at C. R. E. Dump, Peshawar. *Reserve price Rs. 15,000/-.*

2. 4,25,062 used MKI shovels complete with helves, at Harbanspura Ordnance Depot. *Reserve price per unit (1 complete shovel) Re. 1/-.*

3. 63,767 lbs. of greese-proof wrapping paper, unbleached, 22" x 34" of basic weight 24" x 36" x 25 lbs. per ream of 500 sheets, located at Britania Biscuit Factory, Calcutta. *Reserve price per unit (1 lb.) Re. 1/-*

4. 56,555 lbs. of the above store, located at Britania Biscuit Factory, Bombay. *Reserve price per unit (1 lb.) Re. 1/-*

5. 4,430 oz. of Sulphaguanidine powder, located at A.M.S. (I), Lahore. *Reserve price per unit (1 oz.) Rs. 1/12/-.*

6. 5,098 oz. of the above store located at A.M.S. (I), Raipur. *Reserve price per unit (1 oz.) Rs. 1/12/-.*

7. 4,471 lbs. of the same store as described at 5 and 6, located at Musafir Khana Godown, Bombay, *Reserve price per unit (1 lb.) Rs. 28/-.*

8. 51,000,000 Sulphaguanidine tablets, located at M.S.D., Raipur. *Reserve price per unit (1000 tablets) Rs. 35/-.*

9. 190,000 oz. of Sulphadiazine powder located at A.M.S. (I), Raipur *Reserve price per unit (1 oz.)* Rs. 2/8/-.

10. 1,850,469 Procaine Hydrochloride 1% soln. ampoule of 3 c.c., located at A.M.S. (I), Raipur. *Reserve price per unit (1 ampoule) annas 4.*

AC 178.

For all items except 1 offers may be whole or part. Export will be permitted in the case of items nos. 5 to 9.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, before December 22nd. 1946, will be accepted and the successful tenderer informed by December 30th, 1946. Public opening of tenders on 23rd December, 1946. Stores must be removed by January 14th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers, superscribed "WSI", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required.

No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. Permits to view from Regional Commissioners, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore and Lahore

JGD

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Measuring Rods For Modern Art

(Continued from Page 21)

values, as well as many others. Dramatization is a means to pictorial adventure. Finally, there is a non-literal penetrating vision—one that sees beneath surface to other kinds of realities than those of clothes and skin. When Stuart Davis says he is painting reality in his near-abstractions he means just that. Gasoline pumps and lemons have inside facts as well as external ones and the former are just as tangible, even if invisible, as the latter.

Here are five qualities of modern art that have stood the wear and tear of some twenty-five years of presentation by this artist—in books, articles and lectures and he still thinks they measure this our contemporary renaissance better than any other five.

Back of several of these qualities and giving them validity is a kind of human experience which is perhaps the least developed among the run-of-the mill capacities of people of today I refer to the capacity for feeling sensing, enjoying through the sense of sight—the emotional reaction as district from that of conscious mind Music is felt as a means to its enjoyment; it is not consciously thought. Pictures, in many other aspects than the literal subject meaning may be so enjoyed.

Challenging Journey

This kind of enjoyment can be of purest strain in the designed abstraction where the artist is playing pure rather than program, music. But it can also operate in the picture dealing with reality—provided the reality is designed. For the harmonics of design are the means to visual as they are to aural, music. The intellectual may be blind to this kind of sensation. He does not get its message. Hence he belittles or derides it.

I am not saying the emotional is the only approach to works of art. The intellectual has its own rewards. But conscious mind sorely needs the balance of feeling. Without this balance an individual spectator or performer limps through life on crutches: he has lost the use of one of his esthetic limbs.

In the completely naturalistic picture or sculpture—of which type the battle scene by Meissonier of the portrait by Sargent can serve as the nearest hand-made examples—none of these five qualities are employed, in a literal sense. Subject becomes a near-replica rather than a symbol. There is no creation beyond the technical process of the actual physical painting of a subject There is composition but no design. There is no pictorial adventure in the means of expression of subject—no dramatization; the only adventure as in the battle scene, is in the subject as such.

In the genuine and mature modern work all five to these qualities will operate—in different degrees, of course, and with different emphasis according to the predilections of each artist. The master-artist will use all of them in balanced ration. The lesser artist, or the master in a lesser work, will overstress one and play down or omit others

Some artists work within one or two of these qualities and decry others. Many artists work subconsciously and don't "know" in thoughts or words what they are doing. A great many are lost in confusion; like Biddle they mix all the drinks and hope for the best. So—the wide range of personality gets in its work We have to feel and think our way through conflicts, omissions and commissions. To be conscious of the qualities I have listed and how they have been used or neglected should help that challenging journey.

Hullo, is that Brown?" asked a voice over the telephone.

Brown said it was.

"Come and have a round of golf," said the first voice.

"I'm sorry," replied Brown, "but I'm in half mourning."

"Oh!" dubiously from the other end. "Well, what about the nine holes?"

"My dear, I have told you time and time again there is only one woman in the world for me," exclaimed the exasperated husband.

"I know," she murmured, "but you haven't told me who she is."

Our Delhi Letter

SARTORIAL NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

Lavish Arrangements For Consembly Members

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI.

The Labour Department recently enacted a law to give holidays with pay to certain categories of Industrial workers. The Government of India have, at least, three departments which could be regarded as experts on holidays with pay.

On the top stands the Federal Court, the supreme judicial body created to interpret the law of constitution.

Second in order of precedence comes the Legislative Assembly Department. It's Secretary gets so worn out during the eight months' Off Session that he goes on leave as soon as the Session of the Assembly commences! Some people do get tired by seeing others work. The Assembly remains in session for about four months in a year. For eight months it is holiday with pay for its staff.

Unlike the official reporters of the Council of State, who really belong to the Legislative Department, the official reporters of the Assembly receive compensation if someone is rude enough to disturb their slumber during off session. They are paid separately for reporting any conference or committee meetings. The manuscript orators of the Assembly are their real joy. They pounce upon the manuscript as soon as the oration is over.

Consembly Secretariat

The Constituent Assembly Secretariat is the third exponent of holidays with pay. An idle man's brain is called Planner's workshop. All those who dispute the correctness of this quotation should visit the "Constitution House." It is a paradise this side of Suez. Originally built for Yankees, it will house the members of the Constituent Assembly. Nothing is left to chance, and even a doctor is provided to look after the jaded nerves and over-worked bodies of the members of the Constituent Assembly. Unconfirmed reports envisage the possibility of a lady typist of the W.A.C.(I) variety for each member of the Constituent Assembly.

The Constitutional Adviser, Sir B. N. Rao has done the thinking for the members by providing them with memoranda on all conceivable subjects, including the right of women to disinherit their husbands?). Two things are obviously lacking. The Assembly Secretariat should have arranged for two hundred and ninety "doubles" of the members to attend the Sessions of the Assembly. Secondly, the Secretariat should have installed television to enable the members of the Assembly to lie in their beds and see the functioning of the Assembly through their "doubles."

Money has been of no consideration, the Central Legislature having provided the Secretariat with a sum not exceeding Rupees seventeen lakhs to meet the expenditure that will come during the year ending March 31, 1947. Under the fundamental rules grants lapse if they are not utilized within the period for which they are sanctioned. So, why let a grant lapse?

Last Word In Comfort

The Constitution House is the last word in comfort. Carpeted rooms, modern furniture, hot and cold baths, flowers, cushions, beautifully designed curtains, telephones, call-bells, food to suit every palate, Punjabi, Gujrati, Andhra, Madrassi, Bengali and Western Style. A Club House has been provided. The entertainment side is however weak. The Secretariat should have arranged to convene a Session of All India Music Conference to meet in New Delhi at the time of the Session of the Constituent Assembly.

The radio does provide music but not enough of it. Separate Cinema House and music bands should also have been provided. The Secretariat also arranged to freeze two hundred and ninety motor cars, and even those who could not afford to purchase a pony were able to buy a car. Long live black markets! So long as the destiny of the human race depends on politicians, the stomach and comforts of the politicians shall continue to remain the object of patriotic anxiety.

The Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly is the biggest challenge to the Planning Board and the Re-Settlement Directorate. It has planned well and has created and found work for a very large number of people. It has also helped the very useful institution, called the Inflation.

No Uniform For Ministers

The last twenty years have brought revolutionary changes in the dress of the Executive Councillors now called Cabinet Ministers. Before the Executive Council was inflated by Lord Linlithgow, members of the Council had to attend its meetings in morning coats and striped trousers. Night sittings of the Council necessitated members putting on "Tails". Members of the Council also appeared in the Central Legislature in morning coats and striped trousers. Each member was required to possess a Court Uniform which had been prescribed. The Council then consisted of Servicemen and provision had been made to give them a "fitting up" allowance amounting to Rs. 3,500.

The Expansion of the Council made revolution in dress. Mr. Aney attended meetings of the Council in "Dhoti", Sir Mohammed Usman in a long coat and the rest in lounge suits. The morning coat and striped trousers had disappeared. And no one bothered to make a Court Uniform. By this time a cloth shortage was imposed on India and provided a further excuse against lavish expenditure on clothes.

To make foruteen "morning dresses", fourteen Court Uniforms and fourteen "full dresses" would have been tantamount to assisting the black market. Austerity rule was promulgated and the Viceroy's House also relaxed its rules of correct dresses in the case of manfolk. The Expanded Council was followed by "Caretakers Council." They were only caretakers and did not take care of their dress either. On September 2, was ushered in the present Interim Government. It was a Government of thirteen, including the Viceroy.

Rule Of Thirteen

It is unfortunate that lessons of history are not sometimes respected in human affairs. Christ's Last Supper was of thirteen covers. He was crucified and another of the diners hanged himself. Lord Linlithgow discarded the rule. His first Expanded Council was of thirteen. Sir Akbar Hydari died soon after, leaving a message for his colleagues. The message was "follow me." Dr. Raghavandra Rao took it literally and followed Sir Akbar Hydari. It was a Council of opting ins and opting outs. Its five members, Sir Homi Mody, Mr. M. S. Aney Mr. N. R. Sirkar, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyyer and Sri Ardeshir Dalal resigned at one time or other. Lord Linlithgow himself narrowly escaped crucifixion and is completely forgotten both in India and in his own country. Even the bull breeders have forgotten him.

And ultimately the whole Expanded Council was sacked. Never before were a body of men so maligned, lampooned, jeered at and cartooned as members of the Expanded Council. Their one and only crime was that they stood by Britain in her darkest hour and stood by her against the wishes of their countrymen. They are already forgotten, even by their proteges. In its dealings with men, the rule of thirteen never closes its account.

The Congress made the same mistake. It selected a team of twelve, which, with Lord Wavell made the Interim Government of thirteen members On the very day of the announcement Sir Shafaat Ahmed was stabbed, and within fifty-eight days three of its members had to make room for others. All this may be pure accident, but some others attribute it to Number 13. This is however, digression. Let me revert to the subject of dress.

Revolutionary Change

The Vice-President Pandit Nehru has now discarded his India famous "Jawahar" vest. He dresses in Sherwani and Pajamas. Sardar Patel looks a Roman, with sandals, snow-white khadi Dhoti, kurta and Toga-like shawl. Mr. Bhabha, Dr. John Mathai and Sardar Baldeo Singh dress in lounge suits. Mr. Bhabha being the best dressed man in the Cabinet. Sardar Abdul Rab Nistar wears Punjabi pajamas and black sherwani. The three other Muslim Leaguers have no fixed dress. They however, look best in lounge suits, though they, on occasions, are dressed up in Sherwanis. Mr. Mandal has retained his Bengali dress—dhoti, shirt and a shawl. His counterpart in the Congress camp uses a vest instead. Mr. Asaf Ali looks chic in his traditional Delhi dress. Out of fourteen members, five dress in dhotis two in tight pajamas and one in punjabis. Of the rest, three are always in lounge suits and three others alternate between lounge suits and Muslim sherwani and Pajamas.

It will be thus seen that although, as Mr. Jinnah insists, the framework of 1919 Council remains, the dress of the members has undergone a revolutionary change. It may be a replica of the British Cabinet, in law but no longer in dress.

Incidentally, the "fitting up" allowance has also remained. It was drawn by the members of the Expanded Council. According to one report, it was drawn by the caretakers and the three opters of the Interim Government. Several of the present members of the Government have, likewise, obliged the Indian taxpayer, by drawing the allowance. The object of the allowance is discarded, but the allowance is retained. Symbols of 1919 Act have to be observed if people insist that the Interim Government were not a Cabinet but an Executive Council under the Act of 1919.

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British Threat To Constituent Assembly

No Progress Without League's Co-operation

SUPPORT TO JINNAH'S VIEW ON GROUPING CLAUSE

But Federal Court Accepted As Interpreter

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuter): The eagerly awaited last-minute Round Table Conference between the Congress, Muslim League and Sikh leaders and the British Government at No. 10, Downing Street to-night failed to achieve immediate results.

The Round Table parleys, nevertheless, are believed by political quarters to have served a useful purpose and may yet prove to have laid the ground work for some future progress cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

The conference lasted 70 minutes. During that time, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, his Ministers, the Viceroy Field-Marshal Lord Wavell, the Congress Leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Muslim League President Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, his colleague, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and the Sikh Leader, Sardar Baldev Singh, held a general discussion.

Eventually an official statement was issued by the British Government.

Its general effect is to restate the present constitutional position as the Government sees it in the light of the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16 and to reaffirm the Cabinet Mission's view of interpretation of the paragraphs on grouping which have produced so much controversy between the Congress Party and Muslim League adherents.

The broad effect of the official statement is to reaffirm His Majesty's Government's view that no constitution which would cover India as a whole will be forced on India as a whole against the decision of a large section of the population.

GOVT. STATEMENT

Following is the text of the statement:—

LONDON, Dec. 7 (A.P.A.): The British Government issued a statement last night following the Round Table Conference with Indian leaders at No. 10, Downing Street, which lasted for 70 minutes, saying that "conversations held by His Majesty's Government with Pandit Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Baldev Singh came to an end this evening as Pandit Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh are returning to India Saturday morning".

"The object of the conversations had been to obtain participation and co-operation of all parties in the Constituent Assembly. It was not expected that any final settlement could be arrived at since the Indian representatives must consult their colleagues before any decision is reached" the statement said.

The statement added that the main difficulty which had arisen has been over the interpretation of paragraphs 19 (V) and (I) of the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16 relating to the meanings of sections which run as follows:

"Paragraph 19 (V): These sections shall proceed to settle provincial constitutions for the provinces included in each section and shall also decide whether any group constitution shall be set up for those provinces, and if so with what provincial subjects the group should deal. Provinces should have power to opt out of groups in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (V) below.

"As soon as the new constitutional arrangements have come into operation it shall be open to any province to elect to come out of any group in which it has been placed. Such a decision shall be taken by the legislature of the province after the first general election under the new constitution."

The Government's statement follows:

"The Cabinet Mission have throughout maintained the view that the decisions of the sections should, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, be taken by simple majority vote of the representatives in the sections.

"This view has been accepted by the Muslim League but the Congress have put forward a different view. They have asserted that the true meaning of the statement, read as a whole, is that the provincse have a right to decide both as to grouping and as to their own constitutions.

LEGAL ADVICE

"H. M. Government have had legal advice which confirms that the statement of May 16 means what the Cabinet Mission have always stated was their intention.

"This part of the statement as so interpreted must therefore be considered an essential part of the scheme of May 16 for enabling the Indian people to formulate a constitution which H. M. Government would be prepared to submit to Parliament. It should therefore, be accepted by all parties in the Constituent Assembly.

"It is, however, clear that other questions of interpretation of the statement of May 16 arise and H. M. Government hope that if the Council of the Moslem League are able to agree to participate in the Constituent Assembly they will also agree, as have the Congress, that the Federal Court should be asked to decide matters of interpretation that may be referred to them by either side and will accept such decision so that the procedure both in the Union Constituent Assembly and in the sections may accord with the Cabinet Mission's plan.

"On the matter immediately in dispute, H. M Government urge the Congress to accept the view of the Cabinet Mission in order that the way may be open for the Moslem League to reconsider their attitude.

"If in spite of this reaffirmations of the intention of the Cabinet Mission, the Constituent Assembly desires that this fundamental point should be referred for the decision of the Federal Court such reference should be made at a very early date. It will then be reasonable that the meetings of the sections of the Constituent Assembly should be postponed until the decision of the Federal Court is known.

"There has never been any prospect of success for the Constituent Assembly except upon the basis of an agreed procedure. Should a constitution come to be framed by a Constituent Assembly in which a large section of the Indian population had not been represented H. M. Government could not, of course, contemplate—as the Congress had stated they would not contemplate—forcing such a constitution upon any unwilling parts of the country."

PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Dec. 7, (Reuter): The British Government's statement on the position in India is printed prominently on front pages of London newspapers this morning, but it was issued too late for editorial comment in all but two of them.

The Independent "Times" emphasises that Muslims have received the assurance which they wanted and underlines the responsibility which now rests on their leader. The Conservative "Daily Telegraph" on the other hand criticises the recent utterance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in India and repeats that it remains for the Congress to alley the Muslims' fears.

The "Times" says that although last night's meeting was no more successful in promoting an immediate agreement among the Indian delegates than the separate conversations with individual groups earlier in the week it provided an opportunity for the Government to make their own position plain in the considered statement.

"It is now expressly declared that the constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly in which a large section of the Indian population is not represented cannot be forced upon parts of the country unwilling to accept it" continues the "Times". "Thus the assurance for which the Muslim League has been waiting is now forthcoming and there can be no reason now why Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues should not accept the suggestion of Referring the Disputes of the interpretations of the plan of May 16 to a Federal Court.

"The task upon which the Government have been engaged this week involves an issue even more momentous than the success or failure of their Indian policy. What is at stake is the unity of India and the London conversations represent an endeavour, perhaps the last endeavour this country can make, to prevent India from falling into halves. Until the suzerainty of the British Crown was accepted from Kashmir to Cape Camorin and from Baluchistan to Bengal, Indian unity was never achieved though poets, philosophers and statesmen had dreamed of it from time immemorial.

Scene at British Airport when Lord Wavell and Indian leaders landed.

Ghaffar Khan Says:

Leave Grouping Question To People To Decide

LAHORE, Dec. 7 (A.P.A.): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, leader of the Khudai Khidmatgars and member of the Congress Working Committee, said here yesterday that he had "at last come to the conclusion that the question whether the Frontier Province should join or not any group (of the Cabinet Mission's plan) should be left entirely to its own free will."

"Do not drag us into any group against our will. Leave this to the people of the province," emphasised the Pathan leader in a talk with newsmen on the eve of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

On the reported deadlock in the London talks, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said: "If the deadlock could not be resolved in New Delhi and Simla, how could it be in London?"

The Frontier leader said he had decided to send Khudai Khidmatgar delegations to "all the Tribal territories on the North-West Frontier—to our brethren across the borders—to establish ties of abiding friendship and understanding."

"Let us see how the British authorities treat these delegations, and whether they do not create any obstacles for them by devious ways as were evidenced at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit," he said.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan added: "We stand for the full freedom and happiness of our Tribal brothers. I have made it clear to them that if the Muslim League can help them let them by all means take its help but they should first make sure that they are not bogged down in further hardships and misery."

"I am a humble servant of God and His creation. I am no party man. Some unnecessarily label me as such," he said.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said, "Many Englishmen ask me: 'Oh! why don't you trust us?' I tell them: 'How can we when your very acts create mistrust and suspicion'."

Accompanied by Frontier Finance Minister Meher Chand Khanna, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan will leave to-day for Delhi to attend the Constituent Assembly.

FIRST JOB OF BR. GOVT.

BOSTON, Dec. 6 (U.P.A.): An editorial in the "Christian Science Monitor" said to-day that "it is hard to find any rational justification for the Muslims refusal to give the Assembly at least a chance to work out a compromise that would provide an effective guarantee of Muslim rights."

"It is the first job of the British Government to make Mr. Jinnah see this," the editorial states.

BRITISH GAME EXPOSED

NEWHAVEN (Connecticut State), Dec. 6. (Reuter): The assertion that India was "definitely to-day at the crossroad of her destiny with the threat of civil war hanging over her head" was made to-night by Dr. Lanka Sundaram of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations. Dr. Sundaram, who was broadcasting from Yale, declared that the President of the Muslim League, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, had "succeeded in 'spoiling for a fight' and it is a tragedy that the British Government instead of calling his bluff, aided and abetted him in holding up the political fortunes of India for another period of time.

"It is inconceivable", Dr. Sundaram continued, "that now Britain proposes to square up before the bar of world opinion her willingness to permit Mr Jinnah, first, to reject the Provisional Government, and then reject the Constituent Assembly and at the same time bring him into the Provisional Government behind the back of the Congress.

Dr. Sundaram added:

"If Mr. Jinnah does not want co-operation and freedom for India, the obvious and honourable course open to Britain is to get him out of the Provisional Government.

"To-day, more than ever, Pandit Nehru deserves the support of right thinking people the world over for he is doing a magnificent job in India, which had got to be completed".

Britain, Dr. Sundaram asserted, could not consider dividing and quitting India as "the logical culmination of her domination over 400 million people for 200 years.

"If 90 million Muslims cannot have confidence in 310 million non-Muslims, how could 35 million Hindus in the so-called Pakistan areas and 45 million Muslims in the so-called Hindustan areas cultivate the confidence of majority communities? What becomes of the six million people who Mr. Jinnah calls a subnation which must look up to him for protection? What happens to the 525 Indian States which will relapse into mediaeval despotism the moment Britain quits India? Surely Pakistan like the proverbial pelican feeds on its young. No policy can be built up on frightfulness. If there is to be a showdown let it be now.

Nehru As Host To The Cripps

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7 (API): Lady Cripps and her daughter are expected to arrive in Delhi on Monday on their way back from China and are expected to stay a couple of days here as the guests of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Congress Reaction

NEW DELHI, December 7. (A.P.I.): The Congress President Acharya Kripalani interviewed by the Associated Press of India today on H. M. G.'s statement said: "I had read the statement I have nothing to say at this stage. The whole matter will be reviewed by the Working Committee on the return of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru tomorrow".

The Congress President today had discussions with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr Rajendra Prasad.

The Congress Working Committee will meet at 9-30 a. m. tomorrow at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

British Govt. Statement

'DEFINITE TRIUMPH FOR JINNAH'

'A Significant Fact--No Veto Given To Any Community But To 'Parts Of Country'

Congress Reaction To Be Gauged After Jawahar's Return And Discussion By Cabinet Which Meets To-day

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 7

The British Government's statement on India is regarded here as a definite triumph for Mr. Jinnah and his policy. Mr. Jinnah has got back his veto and compulsory grouping of Provinces in the initial stages The statement indirectly supports Mr. Jinnah's contention that Congress by not accepting compulsory grouping had not accepted the long-term plan. The absence of any reference to the Interim Government is interpreted here to mean that the British Government regards the presence in the Interim Government of Congress and League on false pretences, neither party having accepted the State Paper plan.

Taken as a whole, however, the statement could not be regarded an unqualified success for the League. For the British Government through the statement has accepted the Congress demand that all questions of interpretations, either by the Union Assembly or the Group Assembly should be referred to the Federal Court whose decisions must be final. The statement does not either shut out the possibility of the main dispute, namely, interpretation of the clause of the State Paper. relating to Grouping referred to the Federal Court.

FEDERAL COURT TO DECIDE

Although the British Government has reiterated its own interpretation that Grouping initially is compulsory, it has left it open to Congress to test its interpretation in the Federal Court, if it so desired, the only limitation imposed is that Sectional Assemblies shall not function till such interpretation was made by the Federal Court. Provision in the statement that "H.M.G. would not contemplate forcing the Constitution upon any willing parts of the country" is regarded very significant here. It does not give the power of veto to any community but to "parts of the country."

"Pari passu" the statement says: "Should the constitution come to be formed by the Constituent Assembly in which a large section of the Indian people had not been represented." Here again the statement does not give veto to any community, but to a section of the Indian people. This reduces constitution-making, both in the Union and Sectional Assemblies, by common consent, and not by the majority vote. It is conceivable, for instance, for non-Leaguers to stay out if provincial Constitution of Assam was not to their liking, and the Constitution so framed would not be forced upon Assam and Sikhs, and Hindus could prevent the framing of Groups, if they so desired, in Section B. If the League by staying out could nullify any decisions of the Constituent Assembly so can the non-Leaguers by a similar device it is asserted here.

AWAITING JAWAHAR'S ARRIVAL

The Congress reactions to the statement, however, would not be available till Pt. Nehru returns tomorrow and the Congress Working Committee had time to discuss it. The Working Committee commences its meetings tomorrow

Order Paper For Tomorrow's Meeting

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7 (A.P.I.): The order paper for the opening meeting of the Constituent Assembly, on December 9. contains the following five points:—

(1) The temporary chairman takes the Chair.

(2) Opening remarks of the temporary Chairman.

(3) Members present credentials and sign the register.

4. Moving of a resolution prescribing the procedure for the election of the Permanent Chairman.

(5) The temporary Chairman will announce the date and time for nomination and election of Chairman.

Jawahar Leaves For India

LONDON, December 7. (Reuter): Pandit Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh left in a Lancastrian plane, which is to make the journey almost nonstop. The aircraft is expected to reach Delhi by about 6 p.m. tomorrow.

Pandit Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh were seen off at the air port by a large party which included the British Defence Minister Designate, Mr. A. V. Alexander. the India Under-Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson (representing Lord Pethick-Lawrence), the High Commissioner for India, Sir Samuel Runganadhan and Mr. George Abell, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Lord Wavell.

100 POLICE ON DUTY

More than 100 police were on duty at the London airport when Pandit Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh, left this morning.

On Pandit Nehru's arrival at the airport, a gathering of Indians was there to greet him. News reel cameramen photographed his departure.

The Congress leader declined to make any farewell statement on his visit to London.

"GOOD-BYE"

On his way to the plane Pandit Nehru was asked if he had anything to say concerning his mission. He smiled and merely said: "Good-bye."

According to the present arrangements the aircraft will reach Lydda this evening, stay there a short time, then, flying through the night, reach Karachi to-morrow at lunch time, and Delhi by early evening.

INDIANS IN LONDON WAIT ON JAWAHAR

LONDON, Dec 7, (Reuter). Deputations of Indians waited on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru late last night and early this morning, before he left for India. Pandit Nehru received representatives of five organisations Dr. N. Gangulee of the Swaraj House, Mr. Chowdhury Akbar Kian of the Indian Workers' Association, Mr. Abdul Ghani of the Indian Nationalist Muslim Association, Mr. Surat Alley of the Federation of Indian Associations in Great Britain and Mr. Rafiq Zakaria of London majlis.

NEHRU'S DEPARTURE FEATURED

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's departure for India at the conclusion of the London talks is front-paged in London's evening newspapers.

Most of Britain provincial dailies give much prominence to the failure of the Indian talks but so far there has been little editorial comment.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH)

NEW YORK, Dec. 7

Previous Closing	30.75
Today's Opening	30.86
Difference	+11
Today's Closing	30.75
Difference	Nil

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 7

Stock Exchange Opening prices: Anaconda Copper Mining 50-1/2. General Motors 40 United States Steel Common 71-3/4. United States Steel preference unquoted.

Sikh Opposition To Grouping

"NO TOLERATION OF DOMINATION BY ANYBODY"

Assam And Sikh Groups Voice Protest Against Grouping & To Place Matter Before Congress Cabinet?

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7 (A.P.I.): One of the first tangible developments following H.M.G.'s latest statement has been the spirited opposition expressed by the Assam and Sikh groups from among members of the Constituent Assembly now in Delhi. These two Groups, as well as representative Hindus from the Punjab held a joint meeting lasting an hour this evening, and provisionally agreed to press their views on members of the Congress Working Committee, before it meets tomorrow evening.

Those present at this evening's meeting included Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Assam Premier, Rev. Nichols Roy, Mr. Ruhini Kumar Chaudhury Sardar Partap Singh, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Giani Kartar Singh, Sardar Harnam Singh, Diwan Chamanlal and Dr. Bhargaw. A further meeting will be held tomorrow.

"The most unreasonable thing that H.M.G. could ever have done," was Mr. Bardoloi's comment as he came out of the meeting. "I hope the Congress will not accept it." he added.

Representative Assam opinion was that members returned to the Constituent Assembly from that province had a mandate to oppose the formation of Groups, and had no power to go behind or beyond that mandate. Therefore, if H.M.G.'s interpretation of the statement of May 16 is final and irrevocable, then the only way in which members from Assam could carry out their mandate would be to keep out of the Constituent Assembly.

SIKH OPPOSITION

The Sikh view was put thus by a prominent representative:—

"We are opposed to grouping. We will not allow anyone to dominate over us. H.M.G.'s latest statement is not in accord with the spirit of their earlier professions. After all in the Punjab, Muslims are numerically larger than the combined Hindu-Sikh opposition by a bare four million.

If no Constitution is to be forced upon any unwilling parts of the population, then, no Group Constitution can possibly be forced upon 12 million people because 16 million others wish to do so. We shall not be stampeded into any precipitate course of action however. We must await the arrival of Sardar Baldev Singh. We will also see what the League proposes to do in the Groups."

THE CONGRESS STAND

Leading Congressmen regard the position with robust self-confidence Their view was summed up thus:—

"The latest statement does not alter our stand. Congress has agreed to refer the question of Grouping to the Federal Court. By that undertaking we stand. We say that the British Cabinet is not competent to interpret its own words. The Federal Court is the authority for that purpose. We shall refer the matter to that tribunal and accept its verdict whatever it is.

"As regards the constitution which we frame, there is nothing in the State Paper which requires H.M.G.'s approval of it. Approval or disapproval is a matter left entirely to the people of this country."

Independent observers criticise the latest statement for putting forward an interpretation which they say really goes beyond and contradicts the original statement in some respects.

LEAGUE REACTION

League opinion expresses special satisfaction with the declaration that no constitution framed without the consent of a large section of the population is to be forced upon any unwilling parts of the country. Leaguers think that the next move must now come from the Congress, who must decide whether they accept H.M.G.'s interpretation or wish to take the matter to the Federal Court.

It is felt that on this point the statement is not free from ambiguity. First it says that H.M.G.'s interpretation is an essential part of the scheme. Later it goes on to concede that the matter be referred to the Federal Court. Whether these two parts of the statement are reconcilable or not, the League position is that it, is not bound by any ruling of the Federal Court.

London Press Reaction

Unity Of India At Stake

LONDON, Dec. 7 (A.P.A.): Newspaper reaction today to the Indian talks is fairly unanimous.

While ""The Times" said that the last meeting was "no more successful" than the other meetings early in the week, the "Daily Telegraph" in a complete editorial column headed "Breakdown" said: "In whatever language the painful truth may be disguised, the conversations with the Indian leaders in London have failed to produce the necessary minimum of agreement."

"It rests with the Congress party leaders", said the "Telegraph" to show that the fears of the Muslims are unfounded and that communal differences are not incompatible with the maintenance of unity that British administration has given India."

"Should the guidance offered in London be rejected," added the paper, "no settlement of Indian differences could be found but in the acceptance of Pakistan. That solution would widen the gulf between Hindus and Muslims, destroy India as a nation, and be of grave economic disadvantage to the Muslims themselves. It could only be endorsed by the British Parliament and people after clear demonstration that every approach to conciliation had failed in India itself.'"

"The Times" pointed out that the conversations represented "perhaps the last endeavour this country can make to prevent India from falling into halves." "The task upon which the Government have been engaged this week" "involves and issue even more momentous than the success or failure of their Indian policy. What is at stake is the unity of India."

After claiming that "there can now be no reason why Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues should not accept the suggestion of refer ring the disputed interpretations of the plan of May 16 to the Federal Court", the "Times" said "now that the Government's policy has been clarified, it is open to Jinnah and his colleagues to play their part in the advance of India to self-government.

NEW YORK PRESS

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (Reuter): India again made first pages of New York newspapers with the failure of the London Conference. The "New York Times" headlined the story which ran over a column: "British bar Indian charter drawn without Muslim aid." The paper also used the complete text of the British Statement, also carried half a column cable from Delhi on the appointment of Mr. Asaf Ali as Ambassador to the U. S.

The "Herald Tribune" headlined the story over a column long.

(See Page 16.)

SUB-INSPECTOR NADKARNI GRANTED BAIL

Counsel Says Accused Is In "Mysterious State Of Mind"

The Nagpada Police made an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, this morning stating that S.-I Shivanand Nadkarni of the Maharbhouri Police, be remanded into custody.

The accused, it was alleged, drove a motor vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the afternoon of Nov. 24, as a result of which two pedestrians and a college girl who was an inmate of the automobile were injured. Immediately after the accident Nadkarni disappeared from Bombay and was later arrested by the Calcutta Police in that city. He was enlarged on bail of Rs. 5,000 to appear before a Bombay Court. The date of that bail period having expired today a fresh application urging that the accused be handed over to custody was made.

Applying for bail, advocate for the accused Mr. Mahavir Prasad Dadhich submitted that his client was at the moment in "a mysterious state of mind."

The Magistrate: "What is this mysterious state of mind?"

Counsel replied that he could reveal it only when the case came up for hearing. The Commissioner of Police, Counsel further added, had allowed Nadkarni to take treatment at his own residence.

The Court at first refused to grant bail and asked: "Where is the guarantee that he (accused) would not disappear again?"

Counsel replied that one of the brothers of the accused was a pilot in Tata Air Lines and another was a Police Officer in the District Police Force. If required they would both stand as sureties.

Pilot Nadkarni was then called to the witness box by Counsel and on his assuring the Court that he would ensure that the accused would not abscond, the Court reconsidered the bail application and allowed Nadkarni to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties.

Immediately after the Court's orders were passed Pilot Nadkarni and his other brother offered themselves as sureties. The latter, however, was disqualified as he had to obtain the permission of his department. Another surety was then produced.

S.-I. Shivanand Nadkarni, was, however, not present in Court as he was not in a fit condition to be brought before the Magistrate.

Agents. Messrs. LAVCHAND VARAJDAS & Co., Princes Stret, Bombaey 2.

One more mobile hospital

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IS SELF-DIRECTING BODY

Compulsion Will Be Resisted: Jawahar's Parting Message

LONDON, Dec. 7, (U.P.I.): "The Constituent Assembly will be a self-directing and self-determining body which will not tolerate outside interference," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing Indian Press Correspondents on the eve of his departure for India at the Dorchester Hotel where he was staying.

"Reading the British newspapers", Panditji said: "One gets the wrong impression that there was an impending tragedy in India which was to be averted by bringing us to London for 'a magical settlement.'

"The situation in India is in many respects distressing but it is nothing to get excited about", he said, "It is a tragic situation which has a considerable history behind it. It cannot be remedied by a magic wand. It takes a little time. It is not a question of a legal argument being settled this way or that. But people's minds must be changed.

"The question of success or failure of the talks has no meaning. The major thing is that the Constituent Assembly shall be meeting in three days' time. The League will not be in it. It is a mechanical impossibility for them to be in it in three days' time.

"The preliminary session of the Assembly will last about a dozen days dealing with the formalities and technicalities. A full session of the Assembly will meet three months later with committees working during this period."

"We shall make every effort naturally to get the largest possible measure of support", Pandit Nehru continued. "The thing to remember is that the Constituent Assembly is meeting even though all its members will not be attending. It is a new kind of organ which, once it meets, is self-governing and self-determining and receives no directions from anyone outside. At the same time, it will work within a certain framework laid down. It does what it chooses. The real thing that might limit its self-determining powers is not external authority but internal factors of the situation. If internally it cannot succeed, it cannot go far. We recognise that and, therefore, we intend to make it succeed internally. The important thing about the Constituent Assembly has been and is that something has been created which, however small its beginnings may be, has the capacity of growth and can go in any direction it chooses. What is most necessary in India generally is the absence of any interference from outside because any kind of interference will only be resented and create complications. Any Indian Problem can only ultimately be solved by the people themselves. If others try to solve them, it will result in the worsening of the situation. Compulsion will be resisted and will nullify the chief virtue of the Cabinet Mission's plan to give a very large measure of self-determination."

"Apart from long distance plan of the Constituent Assembly, it is necessary to avoid interference in the working of the Interim Government because both are intimately related. If India is going to be free soon—as she is going to be—this should be reflected in the working of the Interim Government now. The Political Department which deals with the Indian States still continues to be completely separated from the rest of the Government of India which is an anomaly. This anamolous situation gives rise to daily trouble. All these problems are so closely related that they cannot be separated or considered apart from each other."

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Cotton Plants That Grow No Cotton!

Can Put More Money In Farmer's Pocket!!

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, (A. P A.): Cotton plants that grow no cotton are being sought in Texas experiments to put more money in the cotton farmer's pocket.

These plants are intended to produce only cotton seeds, which are widely in demand in industry, without producing cotton fibre of which there often is a surplus at depressed prices

The work is another venture in the science of redesigning plants and animals through genetics to bring forth especially designed species. This kind of breeding has put more meat on Turkey fowl, taken some of the fat out of pork hams, produced eggs with tougher shells and popcorn with more "pop," and made certain crops resistant to diseases or easier to harvest.

The cotton work, conducted since 1940 by David Killough, chief of plant breeding investigations at Texas A. and M. College already has developed some cotton plants which are almost bare of cotton fibre, and which produce more and larger seeds. Cottonseeds oil is used for shortening oleomargarine, soap paints, varnishes, linoleum, printing inks and lubricants. The seeds also are used as cake and meal.

MORE EGGS PER CHICKEN.

Other research has increased the average annual production, of eggs by about 30 eggs per chicken in the last 20 years. Scientists at the Beltsville, Maryland, Research Station, U. S. Department of Agriculture, produced eggs with a stronger shell much less likely to break in handling, and also developed eggs with thicker white which beats more easily for meringues, puddings, or custards and which poaches better.

PORTABLE TURKEY!

From Beltsville also has come a small, compact turkey weighing only about two-thirds as much as a normal-size turkey, a bird designed for kitchenette ovens or the small family table

Swine bearing more lean meat, with smaller hams, and leaner bacon, are coming from long-term experiments conducted largely at the Ames, Iowa, regional swine breeding laboratory of the agriculture department and state experiment stations.

Radio-Active Gold May Treat Malignant Diseases

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, Dec 6.(U. P.A.): Two scientists today said they believe radio-active gold shows promise of being successful in the treatment of Keukemia and other malignant diseases.

They also announced experiments in which feeding large quantities of radio active iron to pregnant women and tracing the particles into the blood cells revealed that women absorb increasing amounts of iron during the later periods of pregnancy. They said the failure to consume enough iron could result in analmia in the mother or child.

Japs Hastened Indonesian Independence

TOKYO, Dec. 7. (Reuter): The Japanese Army secret propaganda instruction of 1944 ordering to win over Indonesians to independence by reminding them of the history of the atrocities of Great Britain and Holland was produced at the International War Crimes trial here to-day.

Foreseeing defeat, the Japanese tried to hasten the Indonesian Independence, said a Dutchman who was a prisoner in Java during the Japanese occupation. Dutchman told the tribunal that he secretly indexed all Indonesian newspapers in a book which he buried in the camp and recovered after the war. Supported by this evidence he was able to tell the whole story of occupation of Java.

JAP WOMEN PROTEST STREET ROUNDUPS

TOKYO, Dec. 6, (UPA): Organizations of Japanese working women banded together today in a campaign to prevent the indiscriminate rounding up of "clean working women" by police in their periodic drives against street walkers.

The women charged that in a recent police round up of so-called "angels of the dark" over half the girls, going home at night, had been arrested and taken to the police hospital where they were "subjected to a humiliating physical examination."

MRS. PANDIT PAYS HOMAGE TO LATE ROOSEVELT

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, Dec. 7, (Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, the head of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations, yesterday motored from the United Nations' headquarters to Hyde Park, where she laid a wreath on behalf of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the grave of President Roosevelt.

Special arrangements were made by Mrs. Roosevelt for Mrs. Pandit's visit. Mrs. Pandit explained that it was because of her inability through illness to attend the official visit by the United Nations' delegates a few weeks ago that she requested Mrs. Roosevelt to arrange the ceremony. She stated "although the wreath was laid in the name of Pandit Nehru, it was also an opportunity for me on behalf of the people of India to pay homage to the great man."

Sarat Bose Says Britishers Are Not Quitting India

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6. (A.P.A.) Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, member of the Congress Working Committee, commenting on the Cabinet delegation's plan of May 16, declared here to-day, "Grouping of provinces should be dropped."

Mr. Bose added, "I cannot suggest any other solution. But it may be that the Constituent Assembly will find one."

Queried what is the way out of the Indian political impasse, the former member of the Indian Interim Government told the Associated Press of America, "The way out will be found if and when the Britishers leave this country and leave Hindus and Muslims to settle their own differences.

"As long as Hindus and Muslims look up to the British imperialists for help, the way out will not be found."

Questioned if the British are leaving India, Mr. Bose replied, "They are not."

Mr. Bose, a member of the Constituent Assembly, did not amplify his answer. He flies to New Delhi tomorrow.

Anup Singh Hails Asaf Ali's Appointment

WASHINGTON, Dec 6 (Reuter): Dr. Anup Singh, speaking on behalf of the National Committee for India's Freedom with headquarters in Washington, told Reuter: "I consider Mr. Asaf Ali eminently fitted for the exalted position as India's first Ambassador to the United States. The selection of a Muslim at this juncture is particularly appropriate."

LAKE SUCCESS, (New York), Dec. 7 (Reuter): The Greek complaint concerning alleged incidents on the Northern Greek frontier will be considered by the Security Council next Tuesday, it was officially announced here to-night.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Shud 15, 2003.
Muslim: Moharram 13, 1366.
Parsi: Tir 6, 1316.
Sunrise: 7 a.m Sunset: 6-2 p.m.
Hightide: 11-05.
Lowtide: 05-17, 17-18.
Film show of "Michael Strogoff" at New West End Talkies, 10 a. m.

Today's Engagements

S. I. SANGEET SABHA.

Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer and party will give a music recital today (Sunday), at 4-25 p.m., ,at the S. I. E. S. School Hall, Matunga.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse on "The Concept of Viragya" by Sri B. S. Agnihotri, at 4-30 p.m.

HARIJAN SERVICE GUARD.

Lecture by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala on Constituent Assembly at 10 a. m. today, in the H. S. Guard's Office.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DOMESTIC SERVANTS' UNION.

Meeting of the Managing Committee, at 5 p.m., at today at New Chikalwadi, Sleater Road, under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. N. Rathod.

A-WARD FORWARD BLOC.

Study Class at 9-30 a.m., at the Party Office (20 Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort), Professor Bedesh Kulkarni, will speak to the workers. All the Forward Bloc Workers are requested to be present in time.

THE RAMGARHIA ASSOCIATION: Social gathering today, at 4 p.m.,, at "Africa Hall" (behind Bandra Talkies) Bandra. S. Tirlochan Singh, will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Bhagavad Gita and daily living" is the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered on Sunday evening, at 6-15, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

GITA JAYANTI.

Gita Jayanti was celebrated under the auspices of the Gita Kendra at Sree Sankara Mutt, Matunga, on Thursday, December 5th, under the presidentship of Mahamahopadyaya Anantakrishna Sastrigal. Illuminating lectures on Gita were delivered by Acharya T. A. Venkateswara Dikshitar and Sri K. S. Rama Sarma, M.A.

SOUTH INDIAN SUBURBAN UNION, VILE PARLE: Under the auspices of the Union there will be a music concert by Mrs. Rama Hariharan, at 8-15 p.m. today at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: Today (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Alexandra Girls' School, Waudby Road, Dasturji Bode will deliver a sermon on "To Thee My Spirit Takes Its Flight".

DR. DASTURJI DHALLA'S LECTURE: Under the auspices of the Rahnumai Sabha Dr. Dasturji Dhalla will deliver his last lecture of the series today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on "History of Our Priestly Sects and Panthaks". All are cordially invited.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Saraswat Day Final Gathering 4-30 p.m today.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Today's (Sunday's) programme for the 2nd day session, to be held at Town Hall, is as under:—

(A) CHAIRMAN:—Lt.-Col. D. WRIGHT: 9-30 a.m., on The Typhus Group of Fevers in India, by Major J. Stirrut; 10-15 a.m., on Cerebro-Spinal Fever, by Dr. S. G. Vengsarkar; 11-0 a.m. on Causalgia, by Lt.-Col. H. R. Pasricha; 11-45 a.m., on Cyclopropane Anaesthesia, by Dr. B. N. Sircar.

(B) CHAIRMAN:— LT.-COL. S S. BHATNAGAR: 2-30 p.m., on Erythroblastosis Foetalis, by Major G. W. Bird; 3-15 p.m., on Pathology of Cerebral Malaria, by Major L. Krainer; 4-0 p.m., on Estimation of Age for Medicolegal purpose, by Dr. H. S. Mehta; 4-45 p.m., on Cinema Films, by (a), Preparation of Folic Acid Lederle Laboratories Ltd. and (b) Intravenous Anaesthesia, Abbot Laboratories (India) Ltd.; 5-15 Votep.m of Thanks, by Lt.-Col. Jelal M. Shah.

PARENTS' AND GUARDIANS' MEETING

A meeting of the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils attending the Schools conducted by the Indian Education Society, Dadar, will be held at 5 p. m. today at the Ram Narain Ruia College Matunga, to consider and find out ways and means to meet the situation that has arisen due to the circular letters issued by the Society and Teachers. All the Parents and Guardians are requested to attend.

LAW COLLEGE UNION: There will be a lecture on "The Constituent Assembly" by Prof. G. D. Parikh, the author of the 'Peoples Plan', on Monday, 9th December, 1946, at 1-0 p.m., at the Government Law College.

YOUTHS' OWN UNION: Dr. Trivakram will speak on: "Art and Artists as India looks at Them" today at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall at 6 p.m. tomorrow (Monday).

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING: Isolated very light rain or drizzle may occur in the north Mawal, the Deccan, Khandesh and east Gujarat.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS: Dry weather.

ROADS AS IMPORTANT AS RAILWAYS

Interviewed in connection with the Transport Member's statement in Delhi on 28-11-46 that the general policy of Government with regard to goods transport was to reserve long-distance traffic for the Railways, Mr. T. R. S. Kynnersley, President of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd. said that in view of the huge revenues derived by the Government of India from motor vehicles and petrol, road traffic was more important to Government revenues than Railway traffic and any tendency to prohibit road transport in any sphere would result in a great loss of revenue to the Government.

Mr. Kynnersley deprecate any spirit of hostility between roads and railways, both of which, he said, should be inspired by the sole object of serving the country.

I.P.T.A.'s New Venture

The I. P. T. A. are preparing a comedy "You Can't Take It With You" for the current season. The producer will be Jehangir Bhownagary who is well-known for his achievements at stage design in 'They came to a City,' 'Macbeth' 'Salome' and other productions. Also associated in production are Adi Murzban, Deryck Jeffere and Ranjan Roy and Murad Fyzee, producers of the Airship Revue of 1943.

"You Can't Talk It With You" won the Pulitzer Prize during its New York run and was later made into a prize winning film by Hollywood. Details of the play, the production, cast, effects, dates and place will be released in the near future.

Training Course For Ex-Seamen

BOMBAY, Dec. 7 (API): The Indian Ex-Services' Association will shortly run a training class to prepare Ex-R.I.N. Petty Officers, Warrant Officers and Leading Seamen having not less than three years' sea service for the Home Trade (Merchant Navy) Examination. It is stated that wages on passing the examination will be between Rs. 300 and Rs. 450. The training period will be between four and eight weeks.

Candidates should be between 20 and 35 years of age and should have a minimum of three years' sea service. They should have passed the matriculation or naval higher education test to ensure that they have a sufficient grasp of the English language.

Applications should be sent to Mr. K. R. S. Captain, Master Mariner, Indian Ex-Service Association, 3 Candy House, Mandlik Road, Bombay.

Sweepers Conference

The Bombay Presidency Sweepers Conference, Third Session is scheduled to be held in the month of January, 1947. The preparations for the holding of the session are set afoot and the names of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the ensuing session will be declared hereafter. All workers and the sweepers are requested to attend the session in large numbers in order to make it an unqualified success.

To Fents Quota Holders

It has come to the notice of the Textile Commissioner that quota holders in the City and Suburbs of Bombay, who submit stock returns to his office, enter only fents of superfine category under class XIV of the return. This is wrong. Stocks of all fents that are held by the quota holders should be shown under class XIV irrespective of whether the fents are of coarse, medium, fine or superfine category. Fents under no circumstances should be shown under any other class.

AIR Relays Constituent Assembly

On Monday, the 9th December, 1946, at 8-30 p.m., AIR, Bombay will relay an eye witness account of the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly to be held at Delhi. It will be relayed on both the wavelengths.

ASOKA MEHTA ON AIR.

Mr. Asoka Mehta will broadcast a talk in Marathi from AIR, Bombay on Monday, the 9th instant, at 5-45 p.m. on "Usefulness of Employment Exchanges."

New Electrical Supervisors

The result of the Electrical Supervisor's examination held in September 1946 has been announced.

The names of the successful candidates can be seen at the office of the Secretary, Licensing Board, Electrical Department, Public Works Department, Bombay and at the office of the Assistant Electrical Inspector, Poona, Ahmedabad and Nasik.

TAPASE FOR DAHANU

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes, will leave Bombay for Dahanu in Thana District on Saturday December 7 in the morning and return in the evening.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member, Government of India, speaking at the reception given by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce at the Taj.

Arrested For Rioting

On charges of rioting, assault and murder at Parel Road yesterday 10 persons were arrested by the City Police and were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court today when they were allowed bail

The same Magistrate allowed bail to Usman Gani Abdul Gafoor and two other Muslims who were arrested yesterday on charges of rioting and stone throwing at Kharwa Gally.

Shankar Dattatraya and Vithoba Dhondiba were also arrested at Kharwa Gally for alleged stone throwing and rioting. They were also allowed bail

For alleged possession of a penknife Dhikayya Champpayya was arrested by the city Police yesterday.

Ten persons were arrested by the Princess Street Police on Charges of rioting an stabbing a man at 1st Agiyari Lane yesterday. The Magistrate allowed them bail

All-India Child Welfare Conference

The Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Camp and Child Welfare Conference will be held at Bombay during the ensuing Christmas holidays, after nearly five years The first such Conference was organised at Karachi in 1941. About two hundred child welfare Workers are expected to come here from different parts of India, and adequate arrangements for their lodging and boarding, etc., are to be made. Besides the Conference, a Children's Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition will also be organised. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, is the President of Balkan-ji-Bari. The All-India Children's Association, which has convened these functions, and Lady R. P. Masani and Mr. Ratilal M. Nanavati are its Vice-Presidents. The General Secretary, Mr. Ramnik V. Shah has issued an appeal to the citizens of Greater Bombay to help the Association with donations in cash and kind, which will be gracefully received and acknowledged. Any further particulars may be obtained from and donations sent to the General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, 4th Floor, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

SUNDAY, Dec. 8.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Song of Week 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 9.0 Babubhai Andharia (Gujarati Pad) 9.20 Air Chorus Party 9.30 Master Navrang 11 Film Music 11.30 Iqbal Ki Shaeri (Amal aur Takhliq: Ali Sardar Jafri) 11.45 Gangubai Hangal 12.45 p.m. News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 J L Ranade 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour Music 4.20 Babubhai Andharia 4.40 Air Chorus Party (Song of Kabir) 4.50 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 5.15 Programme in Marathi for Children 5.45 Film Music 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Ghazalen 6.30 Master Navrang (Vocal) 7 0 J L Ranade 7.30 Gangubai Hangal 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 "Haji Akbar" (H) 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade (Compositions of D'Amel) 9.40 Orch Concert 10.0 Symphonic Hour.

SCHOOLS BROADCASTS (9th December to 13th December): On Monday the 9th of December, AIR, Bombay will broadcast a talk by Prof. R. T. S. Millar on another famous English Writer Charles Dickens. who could write with zest and humour about the commonplace life of common people On Wednesday the 11th of December Miss Amy Rustomji will speak of a few more unexplored regions and the thrills experienced by pioneers in their quest for knowledge of underground caverns and streams. Those who have heard the two talks on inventions and discoveries will be interested in the talk to be given by Dr. H. J. Taylor on December 13th about the Iron Horse, the first engine to attain a speed of 35 miles per hour.

CHUNDRIGAR'S ACTIVITIES

BOMBAY, Dec. 7, (U.P.I.): The Hon. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member, this morning met the representatives of the East India Cotton Association led by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and discussed various problems connected with the country's cotton trade. The discussions will be resumed on Sunday afternoon.

Thereafter, the Commerce Member received representatives of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association led by Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and also held discussions with Mr. Ebrahim Zainalali Reza and other exporters to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Dawood Haji Nasser and other representatives of the Africa and Overseas Merchants' Chamber met the Commerce Member in the afternoon.

Mr. Chundrigar lunched with members of the Seamen's Union and had tea with the All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce at the Taj.

The Commerce Member will leave for Delhi by air on Monday.

CHARITY CONCERT AT C. J. HALL

Music lovers are promised an excellent fare in the concert which the C. R. Jamsetjee Memorial Committee has organised in aid of the G. T. Hospital Dr. Moos Memorial Wing for Tuberculosis.

The concert which will take place at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on next Tuesday has a varied and interesting programme, which includes Handel's Sonata for two violins and Beethoven's Serenade for violin, viola and 'cello. Mr. Egidio, Verga, Mr. Cecil Mendoza, Miss Silloo Panthaki, Mr. Russi Modi, Colonel Huff, Jer Sabawalla and Roshen Pundole will perform.

In view of the deserving cause it serves, it is hoped that Bombay public will wholeheartedly patronise the concert.

15TH WEEK
RANJIT'S
MOORTI
Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.
Royal Opera House

The Rational Cough Cure
KASABIN
for
KASABIN
Cold and Cough
* Chronic and acute Bronchitis * Pneumonia * Whooping Cough * Asthma and other Respiratory Diseases
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA: BOMBAY.

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
LAMINGTON CHAMBERS
Lamington Road,
Bombay 4.

"BRITISH REALISE MUSLIM POWER"

Chundrigar's Interpretation Of Official Statement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member, Interim Government, speaking at a public meeting this evening at Mastan Talao, deplored that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in his capacity as Home Member Interim Government, should have made provocative speeches at Meerut and Bombay. Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, presided.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League and Mr. Chundrigar spoke in public for the first time after his appointment as Commerce Member in the Interim Government.

Mr. Chundrigar continued that Sardar Vallabhbhai's assertion that so long as the Muslim League demanded Pakistan there could not be any settlement meant that the Muslims should go on their kneels to him and submit to 'Hindu Raj.' "Are the Muslims prepared to tolerate this disgrace?" he asked.

The speaker said that Sardar Vallabhbhai in his recent speeches had done the greatest service to the cause of the Muslims. He awoke them completely. Now there was no other alternative except the fulfilment of their demand of Pakistan. They would create a place in India where they could form a Government of their own choice.

He declared that from the experience of the last three months, it was clear that the only way to achieve peace in India was the establishment of Pakistan.

One thing more, Mr. Chundrigar said, was apparent from the speeches of Sardar Patel. The mask of nationalism was taken off the faces of Nationalist Muslims. "They are Hindus and not Muslims, because they wanted to enslave Muslims to the 'Hindu Raj'. Recent events have proved that if they want to align themselves with the Hindus, they should forego their culture, civilization and religion."

Referring to last night's statement of the British Government, he said that the British Government had agreed to the interpretations the Muslim League had put on the disputed clauses of the State Paper, because the British Government had sensed the increasing power of the Muslims and of the righteousness of their cause.

With regard to the departure of the British from India, Mr. Chundrigar said: "We are more keen to say them good-bye than the Hindus. It was for speeding up their departure from India that the Qaid-e-Azam agreed to wait for full-fledged Pakistan for 10 years."

Earlier Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh welcoming Mr. Chundrigar refuted the allegation made by the Congress that the Muslim League was the King's Party and described the allegation as baseless and ignoble.

In the end, Mr. M. O. Kokil, Joint Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League thanked Mr. Chundrigar on behalf of the local League.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER ILL

To Ask King Farouk To Allow Him To Resign

CAIRO, Dec. 7, (Reuter): Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, has told members of his entourage that his health having deteriorated in the past few days, he is considering asking King Farouk to allow him to resign on grounds that the state of his health precludes him from carrying the heavy burden of office any longer. it was reported here today.

Special medicine was flown to Cairo from the United States Zone of Germany on Tuesday for Ismail Sidky Pasha (who was ordered to bed on Monday). The premier's doctors had asked th United States Embassy in Cairo for aid in securing a drug which was not available in Egypt.

Ismail Sidky Pasha has had high temperature during the last 48 hours but his condition today was greatly improved after streptomycin injections which soothed inflammation of prostrate gland.

Sidky Pasha's children and relatives today urged him to resign the premiership.

Lebanese Govt. Resigns

PARIS, Dec. 7, (Reuter): The Lebanese Government has resigned, it was learned here today. Reports from Beirut have no further details.

INDIAN-SOUTH AFRICAN DISPUTE BEFORE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Efforts Being Made To Prevent Stalemate; Mrs. Pandit To Make 15-Minute Speech

NEW YORK, Dec. 6. (Reuter): Every effort is being made in United Nations Delegation circles to prevent a stalemate on the Indian-South African dispute when it comes up for discussion before the plenary meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations to-morrow.

The General Assembly will have before it the resolution of the joint political and legal committees which last week by a vote of 24 to 19 endorsed the French-Mexican proposal that treatment of Indians in South Africa should be in conformity with international obligations under the agreements concluded between the Governments and relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter.

The resolution urged the two governments to report to the General Assembly the measures adopted to this effect. A two-thirds majority is required in the General Assembly if the resolution is to become effective.

Mr. A. I. Kajee from Durban, a Representative of the South African Indian Congress, said, "The economic and personal rights of the Indians occupying property in the Union would be gravely restricted and economic strangulation of Indian nationals in South Africa would continue if the General Assembly failed to appreciate the urgency of the problem."

The debate will open with representation of the Joint Committees resolution and the proposal by the South African Premier General Jan Smuts that the matter be referred to the International Court of Justice. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit is expected to make a 15-minute speech to which General Smuts will reply. Several other delegates are understood to have expressed their intention to take part, in the debate.

Action On South Africa Hailed

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 6, (UPA): Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit today hailed the committee approval of the resolution calling on South Africa to change its treatment of Indians there as a "victory for the principles of the United Nations charter."

In an interview with Stewart Hensley, United Press of America staff correspondent, Mrs. Pandit paid tribute to the graciousness of Field Marshal Smuts who after the resolution, which he strongly opposed, galantly shook hands with Mrs. Pandit, telling her she conducted the debate "in a fine manner."

Mrs. Pandit said, "We are glad that the importance of the fundamental issue which we raised before the Assembly has been recognised and that the overwhelming support of the United Nations has helped to achieve a victory for the principles of the Charter."

Amidst Raging Fire

Mahatma Will Not Leave Blazing Areas Till Outbreak Is Put Out

SRIRAMPUR (Noakhali), Dec. 6, (A.P.I.): "I AM IN THE MIDST OF A RAGING FIRE, AND WILL NOT LEAVE TILL IT IS PUT OUT", SAID MAHATMA GANDHI, REPLYING A QUESTION BY DR. AMIYA CHAKRAVARTY OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY NOW ENGAGED IN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION WORK IN THIS DISTRICT.

"For this reason", Gandhiji added "I do not want to leave these parts. Relief must be made available for sorely afflicted men and women. The work of organisation must go on, and the physical as well as moral rescue achieved"

Dr. Chakravarti and others, who brought to Mahatma Gandhi their reports based on experience in the villages they visited recently, wanted Gandhiji's advice with regard to the technique of approaching the wrongdoers. According to them the difficulty with the callous perpetrators of crime was that they were not only unrepentent but defiant and even jubilant over their misdeeds.

Gandhiji told them: "They have their own reason to be jubilant, and the only way to meet their attitude was not to succumb to it, but to live in their midst and retain one's sense of truth. Goodness must be joined with knowledge, mere goodness was not of much use. One must retain the fine discriminating quality which goes with spiritual courage and character. One must know, in a crucial situation, when to speak and when to be silent, when to act and when to refrain. Action and non-action in these circumstances become identical instead of being contradictory", he added.

Mahatma Disapproves Colonisation Scheme

SRIRAMPUR, Dec. 5, A scheme of zonal colonisation of minority Hindus in affected areas was placed before Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee, Working President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, who accompanied by Mr. Devendra Nath Mookerjee, Former Mayor of Calcutta, called on Gandhiji at Srirampur.

Mahatma Gandhi, it is stated, disapproved such colmonisation and favoured the return of evacuees to their own villages.

More U. S. Gold For India

KARACHI, Dec. 7, (A.P.I.): A fresh consignment of gold weighing about seven thousand five hundred ounces was received from U.S.A. by air, today and will be flown to Bombay shortly.

Hindustani Seva Dal

B.P.C.C. Discuss Draft Constitution

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held this evening discussed the report of the Congress Volunteer Committee on the draft constitution of All-India Congress Volunteer organization and suggested its recommendations to the Volunteer Committee. Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. was in chair.

The proposed volunteer Organisation to be styled as "Hindustani Seva Dal" is to be set up to promote the National Unity, to act as peace and relief brigades in time of emergency, undertaking to protect the life, honour and property of the nation, and to carry out the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress.

The Committee discussed various aspects of the draft constitution and recommended some amendments to the constitution. On one of the amendments, Mr. M. Y. Nurie, to the surprise of all, voted against the amendment sponsored by the official block.

Commenting on the postponement of the Municipal Elections, Mr. Purshotum Trikumdas said that the Corporators by recommending to the Government to postpone the elections had increased the panic among the people. He opined that the elections should be held under the police protection. The discussion on the Municipal elections was postponed to the next meeting.

The B.P.C.C. by a resolution resolved to enrol Congress members for the current year from to-morrow. The enrolment will continue upto April 15 1947.

"FRIENDLY WITH TRAVANCORE"

Sir C. P. Denies Report

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7: The 'A.P.I.' is authorised by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer to deny that there has been any difference of opinion either on political or any other matter between him and the Political Department and that the report published to-day suggesting the existence of differences is absolutely unfounded. Sir Ramaswami said the relations between the Travancore State, the Political Department and himself have been very intimate and friendly and continue to be so.

Suhrawardy's Flying Visit To Dacca

DACCA, Dec. 7, (A.P.I.): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Chief Minister accompanied by Khwaja Nasuria, Parliamentary Secretary and others arrived here by air this morning. They along with the Divisional Commissioner, Mr E.W. Homland, Mr. E. Hodson, Deputy Inspector General of public and Mr. Zakir Hossain Superintendent of police visited some of the riot-damaged places in the city.

The Chief Minister is holding a conference with local officials, after which he flies back to Calcutta in the after noon.

Breaches On M. & S. M. Rly.

Several Express Trains Cancelled

MADRAS, Dec. 7 (API.) All southbound trains both from the Central station and Egmore stand cancelled today, owing to breaches on the lines.

The Blue Mountain and Malabar Express trains have been cancelled due to breaches near Morappur between Jalarpet and Salem. Passengers who left Madras by these two trains last evening are being brought back to Madras.

The Indo-Ceylon express the Trivandrum express and other trains from Egmore have been cancelled on account of the breaches beyond Villapuram. The railway lines on the Chord Section and the main line are flooded and are considered unsafe.

The suburban electric train service is also interrupted. All trains are stopping at Egmore, instead of the beach station as usual The number of trains is also limited

INCESSANT RAINS CAUSE HAVOC

MADRAS, Dec. 7 (API) Incessant rains in the city during the past six days have caused great havoc.

The number of people, rendered homeless on account of the unprecedented rains in the city has risen to over five thousand today.

The Cooum river has overflowed in the Egmore area and the quarters of the policemen are partly sbbmerged in water.

Enquiries at the Madras observatorry show that the Bay storm has weakened into a deppession andr is now centred at about 250 miles east of Madras. It is likely to weaken further.

About ten tanks in the Chengleput district are reported to have been breached.

The Adyar and the Cooum rivers are in full floods and water is still overflowing the banks in several places.

BOMBAY-MADRAS THROUGH TRAFFIC

Restoration Likely After 2 Or 3 Weeks

MADRAS, Dec. 7, (API.) The Bombay-Madras through railway traffic is not likely to be restored for two to three weeks, on account of the serious breaches beyond Renigunta on the M. and S. M. Rly. caused by heavy rains.

The breaches which have occurred between Pudi and Urampadu beyond Renigunta on the Madras-Bombay line are very serious, and are the worst the railway has experienced so far. The line has been breached in sixteen places, the length of the track involved in some of them being as much as three-quarters of a mile, and several bridges are also involved according to a communique issued this afternoon by the Chief Commercial Manager of the railway.

LATE ARRIVAL OF MADRAS MAIL

BOMBAY, December 7. (A.P.I.): Enquiries made at the G. I. P. Railway headquarters in Bombay show that both the Madras Mail and the Madras Express due to arrive here today will be several hours behind time, following the dislocation of railway traffic between Madras and Bombay reported yesterday on the M. and S. M. Railway owing to heavy rains in South India.

The Madras Mail which is scheduled to arrive at 7 in the morning will be 8 hours late. Both the Madras Express due to arrive at midday will be 1 hours late. Both the Madras Mail and the Madras Express will however be leaving Bombay at the scheduled time.

Passengers leaving Bombay for South India are however being warned by the G. I. P. Railway authorities here that they might have to go to Madras via Guntakkal and Bangalore.

It is stated that the M. and S. M. Railway authorities are taking all measures to see that normal traffic is resumed as early as possible

COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY ARRESTED

CALICUT, Dec. 7 (API): Mr. A. K. Gopalan, Secretary of the Kerala Communist Party, who arrived here last evening after a propaganda tour in Ceylon, was arrested by the town police at the party ... arrest is in connection with a case brought against him by the Hosdurg police, (S. Kanara) under Sec. 143, 341, 153 and 506 I.P.C. Communists took out a procession this morning through principal streets shouting slogans as a protest against the arrest.

INDIAN XI ALL OUT FOR 177 RUNS

Excellent Innings By Sohoni: Phadkar And Fazal Bag Major Wickets

INDIAN XI (First Innings) 177
REST (First Innings) (for 1 wkt.) 67

NEW DELHI, DEC. 7 (A.P.I.): INDIAN XI WERE ALL OUT IN THEIR FIRST INNINGS FOR 177 (SOHONI 76, PHADKER 3 FOR 34, FAZAL MAHMAD 4 FOR 52.

THE REST HAD MADE 77 FOR THE LOSS OF ONE WICKET AT CLOSE OF PLAY.

Phadkar and Fazal Mohammed, medium-paced right arm, opened the bowling for the rest of India XI.

Both the opening bowlers kept a good length and Phadkar in his third over bowled Mushtaq Ali for zero when the total was 11. Four runs later Modi who had joined Merchant was bowled by Fazal Mohammed for three. Nayudu made the first bowling change at 16—Phadkar, who had bowled seven overs, giving way to Gaikwad. This proved successful for Gaikwad in his first over had Merchant brilliantly caught by Nazar Mohammed in the gully for 12. This brought Hazare and Mankad together. The latter should have been out for the first ball he played, but Ibrahm missed an easy catch, Gaikwad was the bowler to suffer.

India in England XI lost two more quick wickets and half their side was out for 45 runs.

At the lunch interval the score was 137 runs for six wickets; Sohoni and Bannerjee batting with 63 and 6 respectively.

AFTER LUNCH

On resumption after lunch, both Sohoni and Bannerjee batted well and 150 of the innings was sent up after the innings had lasted 165 minutes. Sohoni scored another magnificent sixer off Fazal Mahmud before he was caught by C. K. Nayudu off Phadkar for 76. Sohoni played an excellent innings without giving a single chance and his 76 included two sixes and eight fours. He added 79 runs for the seventh wicket.

Without any addition to the score, Sarwate was caught behind the wicket at 160. The Indian XI were all out at 3 p.m. for 177. Bannerjee who was batting with great confidence was smartly run out in attempting an extra run. Phadkar and Fazal Mahmud returned the best analysis with three for 34 and four for 52 respectively.

K. C. Ibrahim and Nazar Mohamed opened the rest innings to the bowling of Bannerjee and Hazare. Nazarmohammed was confident against Bannerjee.

His Excellency, Sir John Colville, Acting Viceroy, watched the game today.

Hazare opened the bowling after the tea interval but Mankad continued to bowl at the other end. The bowlers kept excellent length and batsmen were subdued. At 34 C. S. Nayudu came on in place of Hazare and in his first over had Nazar Mohamed out l.b.w. for 18. Adhikari now joined Ibrahim and 50 of the innings was reached in as many minutes.

MERCHANT TO SKIPPER INDIAN TEAM IN AUSTRALIA

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7 (API): V. M. Merchant has been chosen to captain the Indian Team to tour Australia next year. The Board of Control for Cricket in India made the section at a meeting held this evening.

When stumps were drawn for the day, the Rest had made 67 for one wicket, Ibrahim batting 28, Adhikari batting 17.

INDIAN XI (First Innings)

V. M. Merchant c Nazar Mohammed b Gaikwad	12
Mushtaq Ali b Phadkar	0
R. S. Modi b Fazal Mohammed	3
V. S. Hazare b Fazal Mohammed	8
Vinoo Mankad c Fazal Mohammed b Innayat Khan	16
Gul Mohammed b Fazal Mohammed	18
Sohoni c C. K. Nayudu b Phadkar	76
Bannerjee (run out)	27
Sarwate c Irani b Phadkar	0
C S. Nayudu l.b.w. b Fazal Mohammed	1
D. D. Hindlekar (not out)	4
Extras	12
Total	177

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 11, 2 for 14, 3 for 16, 4 for 35, 5 for 56, 6 for 81, 7 for 160, 8 for 160, 9 for 165.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Phadkar 19/11/34/3, Fazal Mahmud 26.4/8/52/4 Gaikwad 10/0/42/1, Inayat Khan 4/1/15/1, Isarfaraz 2/0/7/0, C. K. Nayudu 1/0/15/0.

REST (First Innings)

K. C. Ibrahim (batting)	26
Nazar Mohamed l.b.w. b Nayudu	18
H. R. Adhikari (batting)	17
Extras	4
Total (for 1 wicket)	67

FALL OF WICKETS: One for 35.

INDIAN WINS INDO-CEYLON WEIGHT-LIFTING CHAMPIONSHIP

COLOMBO, Dec. 6, (A.P.I.): India won by three to nil the Indo-Ceylon Weight-lifting Championship held at the Zahira College Hall, Colombo this evening.

Following are the results:—

Bantam: R. F. Ninniam (India) 475 lbs. beat R. C. Thaban (Ceylon) 420 lbs.

Feather: D. P. Mani (India) 585 beat Packeer Aly (Ceylon) 465.

Light: M. Shroff (India) 535 beat D. M. Dissanayake (Ceylon) 500.

Telang, the India middle-weight title holder, gave an exhibition of lifts, as there was no opponent for him.

QUEENSLAND COUNTRY ROUTED WITHIN 2 1/2 HOURS

Five Victims To Smith's Credit: M.C.C. 69 Runs Behind With 8 Wickets In Hand

QUEENSLAND COUTRY (1st INNINGS) 208
M.C.C. (1st INNINGS) FOR 2 WKTS 139

(From Norman Preston, Reuter's Special Correspondent)

GYMPIE (Queensland), December 7. (Reuter): The Queensland Country Eleven, which is probably the strongest minor side the M. C. C. will meet during the tour, decided to bat on winning the toss against the tourists and by lunch had lost five of their wickets for 128 in the first day of the two-day match. Voce opened the bowling for the M. C. C. and gained immediate success, taking the wicket of Barnes with his fourth ball with only three or the scoreboard. In his fourth over, wicket-keeper Evans, playing well back, threw the ball in underhand to hit the wicket before Cockburn could recover and the two opening country wickets were down for 28. Zische ther came in undisturbed and hit 32 before Peter Smith clean bowled him. Zische made his runs at the rate of one a minute and was helped by eight overthrows. Stibe did not stay long but Allen and Wright carried the total to 120 before the latter hit his wicket. The M. C. C. gained no further success before lunch which was taken when the score was 128 for five.

It was a satisfactory performance by the M.C.C. as it was an easy batsman's wicket. Smith proved the most troublesome bowler taking two for 38 in the course of ten overs. In the absence of Hammond who with the rest of the M. C. C. party has gone on to Sydney for the second Test opening next Friday. Yardley led the side.

GREAT RATE OF SCORING

The last five Queensland Country wickets went down for 80 runs, the whole innings lasting only two hours 37 minutes for 208 runs which was a great rate of scoring. There was some big hitting by Allen and Johnson, both collecting their runs quicker than the rate of one a minute. Allen collected his 50 in half an hour before the Sheffield player was well held by Fishlock. Johnson's hectic career ended when he scaped forward to a turning ball from Langridge. His 40 runs included six fours and two sixes and took 35 minutes.

The M.C.C. opened their innings before 2,000 spectators with Fishlock and Gibb. Fishlock although out of the game for some weeks owing to breaking a bone in his finger, while at the nets seemed at ease and scored much quicker than his partner.

The opening pair was still together when tea was taken with the score at 77 after an hour's play.

SHOWER INTERRUPTS PLAY

Gibb was run out in the second over after tea by a magnificent return by Zische fielding near the boundary. His stand with Fishlock realised 62 runs. Hardstaff began shakily surviving an early appeal for leg before after which he settled down and scored attractively mainly by driving. Many of these drives flashed past cover. Second out with the total at 109, Fishlock was bowled by an inswinger after playing sound cricket for an hour and a half for his 62. He hit four boundaries. The sky was now overcast. Players prepared to leave the field as a shower began but when the crowd vented its disapproval, play was resumed.

Hardstaff and Langridge batted in very dull light and the crowd was beginning to leave the ground as the changed wind presaged a heavy downpour and at 5-23 the inevitable nappened. As the players were leaving the field, the ground staff came out to cover the wicket. M.C.C. finished up the day with 69 runs in arrears with eight wickets in hand. To-day was the first visit of an England Team to Gympie since 1887.

QUEENSLAND COUNTRY XI
(First innings))

Cockburn st. Evans b. Voce	12
Barnes b. Voce	2
Zische b. Smith	32
Stibe c. Evans b. Smith	5
Wright hit wicket b. Compton	22
Allen c Fishlock b Smith	53
Johnson b Langridge	40
Tallon c Hardstaff b Smith	11
Gartrell (not out)	9
Sengreen b Smith	5
Ball c Pollard b Langridge	0
Extras (Byes 9, Leg-byes 7, No ball 1)	17
Total	208

Fall of wickets: 1 for 3, 2 for 28, 3 for 62, 4 for 68, 5 for 120, 6 for 150, 7 for 194, 8 for 202, 9 for 207 and 10 for 20.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Voce	7	0	34	2
Pollard	7	0	47	0
Smith	16	4	80	5
Langridge	10.4	4	21	2
Ikin	2	0	6	0
Compton	2	0	3	1

M.C.C.—FIRST INNINGS

Fishlock b Johnson	62
Gibb (run out)	31
Hardstaff (not out)	26
Langridge (not out)	12
Extras	8
Total (for 2 wkts.)	139

Fall of wickets: 1 for 82, 2 for 109.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Ball	9	0	29	0
Johnson	7	1	24	1
Cockburn	9	1	22	0
Tallon	9	0	48	0
Allen	2	0	3	0

Extras 8 (Byes 5, leg-byes 3).

Bill O'Reilly May Play For Combined Australia

MELBOURNE, Dec. 7 (Reuter): Bill O'Reilly, the former Australian Test bowler, who has given up first class cricket is being freely mentioned as a possible member of the Combined Australian team to meet the M.C.C. at Hobart, Tasmania on January 10. The Tasmanian Cricket Executive will submit within the next few days names of the players in the Australian XI they want for the match. Others mentioned are Keith Miller, Colin McCool and Arthur Morris.

Bromwich Wins Victorian Singles Title

MELBOURNE, Dec. 7 (Reuter): John Bromwich, Australian number one player, won the Victorian Singles Lawn Tennis Championship here today when he beat Ted Schoreder of the United States Davis Cup team 8y6—6/4—6/4 in the final.

66 Arrests In City

Police Open Fire On Kurla Crowd

BOMBAY, Dec. 7 (API): The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note issued late on Saturday night says:—

"Five stabbing cases—three of them proved fatal—have been reported to-day, Saturday. The incidents occurred in Maharbaori, Lower Parel, Byculla, Nagpada and Kurla Area.

In Kurla the victim was stabbed when some persons who were returning in a group from a funeral were stoned by another rival group. Police fired in all 12 rounds to bring the situation under control. One person sustained a bullet wound and seven others were injured by stone and glass.

Altogether 66 persons have been arrested in connection with these incidents, 54 from Kurla and 12 from Byculla.

Three minor cases, one of assault and two of stone throwing, have been reported from Byculla, Maharbaori and Princess Street areas."

Ahmedabad Returning To Normal

AHMEDABAD Dec. 7 (API): The night passed off peacefully except for a few explosions which did not cause any damage. The Military has been withdrawn this morning and the city has returned to normal.

Three persons have been arrested under the Emergency Powers Act in connection with yesterday's disturbances while 75 persons have been arrested for breach of the Curfew during the last three days.

It is officially announced that all the 30 persons admitted in civil hospital yesterday had received bullet wounds as the result of police firing, of whom three persons have subsequently died. Three persons were arrested yesterday for pelting stones at the police. A number of houses were searched yesterday in connection with the explosions that are taking place in the city but nothing incriminating was found.

PATNA CURFEW EXTENDED

PATNA, Dec. 6 (API): The Curfew in Patna and the suburbs of the town imposed after the riots in the district from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. will continue for another fifteen days from December 7 according to a notification issued by the Additional District Magistrate of Patna.

Restrictions regarding assemblage of more than five persons and carrying of lethal weapons imposed under Section 144 Cr.P.C. have also been extended upto December 22.

Committee Of Inquiry For Meerut Riots

LUCKNOW, Dec. 7, (A.P.I.): The U. P. Government have decided to set up a Committee of Inquiry of the Communal Disturbances in Meerut District including Garmukteswar.

It is understood that the Committee will not start functioning until conditions return to normal.

Further Collective Fines Imposed On Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7, (A.P.I.): The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has imposed collective fines on the inhabitants of five more areas in Calcutta for for offences connected with the recent disturbances in the city.

Collective fines imposed on different localities in the city, so far in this connection amounts to Rs. 5,40,000.

Dabhom Disturbances

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 7, (A.P.I.): One persan was killed and three others were injured in the communal disturbances that broke out yesterday in Dabhom near Ratnagiri.

Curfew has been imposed and the situation is under control.

One Killed In Chandpur Firing

BIJNOR, Dec. 7, (A.P.I.): One person was killed and 14 were injured when the police opened fire to disperse an unruly mob in Chandpur during Moharram.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, Minister for Communications, and Givind Sahai Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Minister who were touring the Bijnor District immediately visited the place. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police also arrived and order was restored.

21 hour curfew has been imposed on Chandpur and the situation is under control.

Emergency In Chiplun

Owing to the disturbed communal situation in the Chiplun and Dapoli Talukas of the Ratnagiri District, the Government of Bombay has declared a state of emergency in these Talukas.

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Wanted Sales Organisers on Rs. 350/- p m. to push sales of our Foreign as well as Indian Hospital rubber goods, cutlery, Fountain pens, cycle parts etc. Apply Central Engineering Corporation, Civil Lines, Ludhiana (4168)

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Wanted 60 Sales-Inspectors, 80 Salesmen, 32 Clerks, 21 Typists and 18 Stenos for various Permanent and paying jobs in Bombay Presidency and surrounding areas. Appointments through, Employment Bureau, Globe Information Society, Sargodha N W.R. (4061B)

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PERSONAL ADLETS

Mr. R. Alcock, Specialist in Chemical & Pharmaceutical Industry is now in London and desires to inform all our friends and patrons that he wishes to act on their behalf in securing Plant and Machinery, etc., for different Industry. He is also prepared to act on behalf of our clients in securing Scientific goods, general merchandise and Engineering equipments and can also enquire into position of orders placed with Home Firms. Write to W. J. Alcock & Co., 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta. (870)

Do rats bother you? Spoil office records? Clothing provisions and grains? So why wait till tomorrow kill them to-day with Manchester Rat Killer. Rs. 153 per gross 12 per cent discount. Rs. 12/12 per dozen Postage extra, Manchester Trading Co., Bombay No. 11, sold at Evans Fraser and all leading stores. (4194)

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

The Bullion Exchange has decided to resume trading as under:—

Two deliveries, Posh Sud 15th and Fagan Sud 15th will be in force. Clearings will be done fortnightly mostly on Amas and Punam quotations. Deliveries will have to be made at each delivery period and the last day will be Vad 7th after each delivery settlement day. The state of emergency will be declared by 2/3 votes and trading will begin from Monday. East India Chamber of Commerce has decided to start trading from Monday. The delivery period will be two months Teji Mandi will be settled on every Friday at 1 p. m. and closing rates of Friday will be clearing rates. Settlement will take place on each Monday.

The ready Bullion market was steady today and business in Silver was reported from Rs. 135/8 to Rs. 136. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 98/8 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 64/12.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

The market was fairly steady with a restricted business. Castorseeds market is fluctuating rapidly and after the recent decline the market is trying to readjust. The long range outlook is unfavourable. Castorseeds May delivery opened today at Rs. 111/4 a nd declined at Rs. 110/2 and steadied at Rs. 110/14. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—				
December January	.... Rs.	21	8	0
January March	.....	21	0	0
Khandesh Ready	.....	123	8	0
LINSEED:—				
Ready	.....	25	8	0
February March	.....	23	11	0
TILSEEDS:—				
Ready	.....	40	0	0
December January	.....	35	0	0
CASTORSEEDS:—				
December February Naviakhi		23	12	0
Goa Delivery	.....	25	0	0
Bombay Delivery	.....	24	6	0
May Delivery	.....	110	12	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—				
Bombay Mills	.....	16	8	0
Up-country Mills	.....	16	12	0
January Delivery	.....	14	15	0
Linseed Oil	.....	17	4	0
Castorseed Oil	.....	15	0	0

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 6.

December	30.91+03
January	30.63+03
March	30.75+23
March highest	30.79+27
March lowest	30.45—07
May	30.11+31
July	28.49+16
October	25.76+23
December	25.24+14
Middling Spot	31.85+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December	30.89+05
March	30.75+19
May	30.11+33
July	28.46+24
October	25.73+26
Middling Spot	30.90+20

CHICAGO WHEAT FIRM

CHICAGO, Dec. 6. (UPA): Wheat prices firmed during today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange on further mill and freight buying against export flour sales and renewed Government buying of cash wheat in the south-west market at a higher price level.

NEW YORK SEED QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK Dec. 6. (UPA): The following were closing prices of seeds in the New York Market today:

White pepper: 65 to 68 cents per pound.

Black pepper: 50 to 80 cents per pound.

Castorseed: 250 to 285 dollars per long ton.

Cottonseed: 85 to 100 dollars.

Flaxseed: 7 dollars per bushel.

Peanuts: 18-1/2 cents to 19 cents per pound

Linseed Oil: 34.8 cents per pound.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET STEADY ON MILLS BUYING

NEW YORK, Dec. 6: Early irregularity was due to liquidation of spot December in connection with the issuance of notices for 1900 bales. while other positions improved on mild support. Another rally lifted the market to the best of the session. but then fluctuated nervously until final improvement on mills and other buying reflecting hopes of more favourable coal strike developments over the week-end. and inclination to emphasise the recent increasing placements in Government loan despite the fact that the current amount is still much behind recent seasons. The market closed steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.

January 2.06-3/4 bid
March 1.99-1/2 to 1.99-1/2.
May 1.90-5/8 to 1.90-5/8.
July 1.76-1/8 to 1.76-1/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

The local cotton market opened steady to-day but there being no follow-up on the buying side, the market ruled quiet under scattered realising.

January contract opened at Rs. 468/8 and improved at Rs. 469 under small buying but later declined at Rs. 467/8 on scattered realising.

The Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association had long discussion with the Commerce member to the Government of India this morning. No decision was taken but the discussion was incomplete and they are again meeting tomorrow afternoon.

The market declined at Rs. 466/8 for January delivery and steadied at Rs. 467/4. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	467	0	0
I.C.C. March	476	8	0
I.C.C. May	484	4	0
I.C.C. July	492	8	0
I.C.C. Sept.	498	4	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1257 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Jan.	469-1/2	462	468
March	479	471-1/2	477-1/2
May	486-3/4	479-1/2	485-1/4
July	494-3/4	487-1/2	493-1/2
Sept.	500-1/2	493-1/2	499-1/4
Karachi 4F Jan.	50-9-3	49-15-9	50-8-3

Wall Street Market Steady With Small Gains

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

Taxselling and profittaking were well absorbed with prices continuing around the day's best on balance advance up to one point. Following on the spreading industrial paralysis and consequent unemployment because of the coal strike and the rail embargo, rumours were circulating that the soft coal industry with the exception of southern operators was ready to negotiate with the union providing Mr. Lewis foregoes industry wide collective bargaining. The final half hour saw no special deviation form the earlier trading pattern and the market closed steady with small on balance gains.

American Telephone and Telegraph	165-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	32-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	39-3/4
Chase National Bank	37-5/8
Sinclair Oil	15-1/4
Firestone Tyre Co.	53-1/4
General Electric Co.	35-1/2
General Motors	50-1/8
Ingersold Rand bid	121
International Nickel	31-3/4
National City Bank of New York	42-1/2
New York Rail Road Co.	17
Socony Vacuum Corporation	13-3/4
Texas Corporation	59-3/4
Union Carbon & Carbide	90
U.S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	42-1/2
U.S. Steel Corporation Common	71-1/2
Western Union Telegraph	19-1/2

BASIC COTTON YEAR

Exporters' Association's Plea For Extension

A strong plea to the Government of India to fix the last date of the basic cotton year 1946 at August 30 instead of March 31 was made by Mr. N. F. Abdulali, President of the Indian Cotton Exporters' Association, addressing a meeting of the Association in Bombay recently.

Mr. Abdulali criticised the action of the Government in ordering the expiry of the basic cotton year in March as an unjust decision which would debar many new shippers from obtaining the necessary export licences, and thereby endanger their business interests.

He urged that the basic cotton year be extended to August 30 to accommodate new shippers. Mr. Abdulali declared that he would approach the Commerce Member, Interim Government and urge him to modify accordingly.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuter): Stock markets: Small scattered business had been insufficient to establish real tendency.

Giltedged showed a mixture of small gains and losses but these were in the nature of adjustments rather than results of actual business.

Industrials also made a mixed showing with some breweries, electrical equipments and supplies of bull spots, but brick and cement shares showed slight improvement.

Kaffirs which had been dull for a greater part of the day, became steadier at close.

Base metals reacted, but coppers found some local and cape support.

Small losses predominated in the oil market and in the foreign section European bonds inclined to easiness.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	98-9/16

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Months.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332-1/2.

New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332-1/2.

New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329-3/4

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328-3/4 under L/C.

New York Banks Buying D. D Rs. 328-1/2 not under L/C.

Montreal Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 333.

Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329-1/4.

Montreal Banks Buying D. D Rs. 328-1/4.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3650.

Paris Bank Buying T. T. Fcs. 3650.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. ——.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157-1/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.03 3/8-4.03 1/2.

London/Hongkong Cross Rate dol. 1/2 13/16-1/3 3/32.

London/Singapore Cross Rate dol. 2/3 15/16-2/4 5/32.

London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 479.70-480.30.

London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4

London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36.

London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50

London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36.

London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2.

London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.02-4.04.

London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70

London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10-68-70.

London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 40

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold London £8-12-3.

Gold New York dol. 35.

Silver London £55-1/2.

Silver New York dol 90-1/8.

London Discts. 3 Months 17/32 p c.

London Discts. 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call 1/4 p c, 3 Months 1/2 p c, 6 Months 3/4 p c, 12 Months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone:—Easier

BAY DEPRESSION WEAKENING

Widespread Rainfall In Malabar And S.W. Madras

POONA, Dec. 7 (API): The following is daily weather summary for Saturday, the 7th December, 1946.

The depression in the South Bay of Bengal is weakening. A western disturbance is approaching the North-West Frontier. Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar, Mysore and South-East Madras, while a few showers have occurred in the Madras Deccan and the North Madras Coast.

Weather Chart

POONA, Dec. 7 (API): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st November 1946 and departure from the normal recorded at 8 hours (I.S.T.) on 7th December.

Ahmedabad 88 63 0 0.6 plus 0.5; Allahabad nil; Bombay 89 71 0 6.5 plus 5.9; Calcutta 78 61 0 1.7 plus 0.8; Cawnpore 79 52 0 0.2 minus 0.2; Delhi 76 41 0 0 minus 0.1; Hyderabad (Dn.) 82 65 0 2.5 plus 1.3; Jubbulpore 84 58 0 1.0 nil; Karachi 76 62 0 0 minus 0.1; Lahore 71 38 0 0 minus 0.1; Lucknow 79 49 0 0.1 minus 0.1; Madras 81 74 2.1 39.8 plus 24.2; Mysore 74 66 0.6 10.2 plus 7.2; Nagpur 85 65 0 6.4 plus 5.6; Patna 79 53 0 0 4.0; Simla 55 21 0 1.3 plus 0.6; Surat 92 68 0 7.5 plus 7.2.

LONDON BULLION.

London, Dec. 6.

London Silver Spot and Forward 55-1/2 d.

Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	115-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and further	107-15/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	121-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	123-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	85-1/2
National Bank of India	36-1/2

DIVERSION OF GREATER ATTENTION TO PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Gilder's Assurance At Bombay Medical Congress

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The preventive side of public health administration in the province would receive first priority, said Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Health Minister, declaring open the Fourth Bombay Medical Congress in the Town Hall this morning before a large gathering of members of the medical profession.

Dr. Gilder said that as far as the Bombay province was concerned great strides would have to be taken quickly, if the constantly recurring epidemics were to be eradicated once and for all. Towards this end, Government were undertaking an ambitious scheme to make the sources of water supply in the villages free from disease-carrying bacteria.

Water was the prime carrier of disease, he said, and most of the villages in the province suffered from defective water supply arrangements. Many villages have no water supply at all, the villagers having to walk for more than five miles to secure a pot of pure water, as was seen by the Minister in a place near Kalyan.

"That is the reason why we are devoting so much attention to this problem of water supply for the villages. We are straining every nerve to complete this task; and we hope to give the badly-affected villages a square deal in this respect not before long," he said.

Dr. Gilder referred to the urgent need for combating the spread of malaria, plague, leprosy and tuberculosis and asked the medical profession to take a larger interest in preventive medical research. Doctors should co-operate in anti-plague and anti-malaria measures and try to neutralise the opposition of people based on superstition and hear-say.

"The problem of malnutrition will tax our resources to a large extent and we are prepared to remedy the conditions as far as is humanly possible," Dr. Gilder continued. Large numbers of people in the province suffered from undernourishment and malnutrition and the Minister humourously remarked that even the so-called vegetarians did not partake of sufficient quantities of vegetables. "Definite and swift advance will have to be made in all these important directions," he said.

The Health Minister recalled the rapid strides modern medicine had made in recent years. Gone were the days when patients had to wait on doctors for interminable periods, without hope of certain recovery and cure. The pendulum had swung in a new direction and surgery and other branches of medicine had advanced miraculously. The treatment of gonorrhoea, he said, needed only five injections now. Dr. Gilder asked the doctors to keep up this spirit of inquiry and research so that the volume of human suffering in the world might be lessened considerably.

Dr. R. N. Cooper, Chairman, thanked Dr. Gilder for his address.

Many instructive papers on different aspects of medical research, such as the role of X-rays in malignant diseases and the treatment of Ankylosis of Tempero-Mandibular Joint, were read. The conference will conclude on Sunday evening.

Dacca Doctor Disappears

DACCA, Dec. 7. (A.P.I.): Three persons were injured in incidents in the city yesterday and two occupants of a boat which was attacked by hooligans are missing. These figures are not officially confirmed.

A doctor who went to a village on the other side of the river Buriganga on Thursday last is missing. Official confirmation is, however, lacking.

Australian Delegation In Bihar

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 5, (A.P.I.): "I am sure that there is much scope for development of trade and commerce between India and Australia and each country could help the other to the benefit of both", said Mr. B. Meecham, leader of the Australian trade delegation now touring India, replying to the welcome extended to them by Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister of Development, Bihar.

The delegation is leaving Jamshedpur for Calcutta on December 8.

Dr. Rauf Takes Charge Of His Burma Office

RANGOON, Dec. 6 (API): Dr. A. Rauf, the newly appointed Representative of the Government of India, who arrived here yesterday evening, assumed office today. He spent the day in calling on the officers of Burmese Government and renewing his former contacts with members of Indian community.

Interviewed by the A.P.I. Dr. Rauf stressed the need for enhanced friendship between Burma and India and better understanding of mutual problems. His mission, he added would be to achieve it.

SIR C. P. LEAVES FOR DELHI

MADRAS, Dec 6 (API): Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, arrived by a special plane this morning from Trivandrum and took off for Delhi about half an hour later.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayer in an interview to the 'Associated Press of India' explained the reason for his decision to retire from the Diwanship of Travancore. He said: "I have freed myself from the position of the Diwan, in order to be able to express my views on political and constitutional questions, which I have been expounding for some years without any restrictions or handicaps. I have not given up my interest in Travancore, although I shall not after the 14th of January, be the head of the Travancore administration, the educational and industrial policy of the State will be carried out and completed on the lines already chalked out. There will be no variation in the constitutional, educational or industrial policy of the State."

MYSORE LAGS BEHIND

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, December 4.

"Rulers have wide powers to grant responsible Government to their people if only they wish", said Mr. K. C. Reddy, President, Mysore State Congress, addressing a public meeting during the course of his tour in the State.

Mr. Reddy said that as a result of discussions he had with Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Sir Stafford Cripps in London, he was informed that the Political Department was placing no obstacle in the way of the major States granting reforms on a large scale to their people.

Referring to the statement of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar that he had accepted the office of Dewan of the State to do service to the people of Mysore, Mr. Reddy pointed out that real service was the establishment of responsible Government as had been done by Sir George Boag, the Dewan of Cochin. Mysore, he affirmed, no longer remains a "Model State" when other States are marching ahead in the establishment of Responsible Government.

U.P. Police Track Down Sugar Smugglers

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6 (API): The Anti-Corruption Department of the United Provinces claims to have unearthed a leakage through which large quantities of "Khandsari" sugar was being illegally exported to some states in Central India following the seizure at the Lucknow Railway station of a consignment of 30 maunds of sugar drops marked "China Gum" booked for Kathiawar State.

Later Mr. Kazim Raza, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, (Anti-Corruption) assisted by his staff raided a house and seized 38 maunds of manufactured sugar drops and took three persons into custody.

The Department estimates that 3,000 maunds of Khandsari sugar are being smuggled out of Lucknow alone every month.

This follows the recent discovery by the Anti-Corruption Department of what is described as a "Secret Trade Channel" through which cloth worth several lakhs had been smuggled out of the United Provinces.

Good News From Datia

DATIA, Nov. 6.

Mr. Sayed Hamidali, General Secretary, Central India States Regional Council and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya inform that the Ruler of Datia issued verbal orders for fulfilment of public demands. These are: (1) The early removal of the Dewan, (2) Immediate unconditional release of prisoners, (3) withdrawal of prohibitory orders and (4) permission to state employees to resume duty, (5) and promise of non-victimisation of shop-keepers who have observed hartal for 24 days.

The long deadlock has ended and things are gradually returning to normal.

Ceylon Claims Reparations

COLOMBO, Dec. 7, (A.P.I.): Ceylon is claiming reparations from the Japanese Government for war damage. It is understood that J. R. Hensman on behalf of Ceylon will accompany a British Delegation which will go to Japan shortly to present the British claim for reparations. Ceylon suffered direct damage as a result of Japanese bombing of Colombo and Trincomalee and submarine action against ships bringing stores to Ceylon during the war.

Jap War Criminal Hanged

BATAVIA Dec. 7, (Reuter): Captain Sonei, a Japanese sentenced to death by the military war crimes court for physical and mental cruelty to Allied Internees, including British and Australian, was executed in Glodok prison here today.

SPECULATION ON STALIN'S HEALTH

Reports Of Illness Must Be Taken With Reserve

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, (Reuter): Reports that Generalissimo Joseph Stalin is resting in the Crimean Health resort of Sochi after a heart attack the Soviet Leader celebrates his 67th birthday on December 21—have aroused much speculation here.

Observers here do not expect any confirmation from Russia that Generalissimo Stalin's health has declined, holding that the Soviet authorities would be unlikely to release immediately news on the subject about which they have always been reticent.

There is in any case usually a time-lag varying from 24 hours to several days on news from Russia over and above the close secrecy generally observed about the Generalissimo's movements.

In responsible diplomatic quarters in Washington the view is held, however, that reports of Generalissimo Stalin's illness should be taken with reserve.

Some time ago it was reported that Generalissimo Stalin—"prematurely old" through strain of the war years adding to the exertions of a strenuous life—was gradually delegating many of his functions to other Soviet Leaders.

This year the annual Big Policy Declaration, which Generalissimo Stalin usually delivers on the eve of anniversary celebrations, a high light of the Soviet year, was made by M. Andrei Zhdanov, often described as Generalissimo Stalin's "Second Man" and tipped by many for his successor.

The Red Army Order of the Day issued on November 23 on the eve of the Soviet "Artillery Day" was signed by General Nicomai Bulganin, the Deputy Defence Minister, though Generalissimo Stalin was mentioned in the Order as having by his "constant care and attention" developed the Soviet Artillery into a mighty striking force.

"DUFFERIN" PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The annual prize distribution of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" was held this evening on board the ship. Sir Ardeshir Dalal presided and distributed the prizes to the cadets.

Sir Ardeshir, in his speech, stressed the importance of India, when fre, having an adequate Navy to defend her coastal lines and for international trade. He hoped that the treaty which India would make with Great Britain would provide, on a mutually satisfactory basis, for the equipment and training of an Indian Navy and the carrying of Indo-British trade.

The report for the year 1946 which was read on the occassion, said that 26 ex-cadets had been selected to receive permanent Commissions in the Royal Navy and 28 were recruited direct to the R.I.N. by special examination.

Earlier Mr. F. M. Innes, Chairman nominee of the Government Body of the "Dufferin" welcomed the president and the guests.

Women's Home Industries Sale Of Work

The Women's Home Industries Depot is having a sale of work at its premises at Dhunraj Mahal, Arcade No. 8, behind Moser's, Apollo Pier Road. The sale commences on Thursday, 12th December at 11 a.m. and is thereafter open every day (including Sunday) till the 18th from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The articles include dainty frocks for children, beautifully embroidered underwear for the ladies, household linen, woolies, hand-painted lamp shades and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

The prices too have been reduced to clear the old stock and make room for fresh articles.

The aims and objects of the Depot are to help poor women to add to their slender income by providing for them a place to display and sell their handwork. Through the generosity of Raja Dhunraj Girji, the shop has been given to us free of rent and we charge our consigners only a small commission to meet the daily running expenses.

MR. DE SILVA'S STATEMENT REFUTED

COLOMBO. Dec. 7 (API): The Hon. Secretary of the Colombo Gunnybag Merchants' Association, denies Mr. De Silva's remarks that Indian Merchants of Ceylon are exporting gunnybags to South Africa. He says the fact is to the contrary. While admitting that the gunnybags trade is in the hands of Indian merchants, he says the actual people who influenced the Controller of Exports to issue export licence for the export of these bags to S. Africa are Sinhalese and European merchants.

HOTEL TURNED INTO BLAZING INFERNO

114 Dead: 100 Injured

ATLANTA, Dec. 7, (A.P.A.): Fifteen guests were dead and others were reported leaping to their death in an effort to escape a blazing inferno, which enveloped the Winecoff Hotel in the centre of the business district of Atlanta early today.

Raging flames were reported shooting out from the fourth, sixth and eighth stories of the 12-floor hotel as all available fire-fighting equipment rushed to the scene.

Guests, many of them in night-dress, were leaping from storeys above fire-swept ledges.

Late) Deaths in the hotel fire are now estimated at 114 dead and 100 injured.

World Food Situation Still Bad

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuter): Sir John Boyd Orr, Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, who is returning to America in 'Queen Elizabeth' to-morrow after a visit to Eastern Europe, said to-night that the world food scarcity was about as bad as at this time last year.

"The danger is that unless measures are taken to stabilise prices as were suggest d at Copenhagen, fluctuation prices will bring ruin to farmers in Britain and America", he said.

He thought that there was the danger of an economic crisis unless there was a world scheme to regulate things.

Greek Ambassador To U. S. Drops Dead

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (Reuter): The Greek Ambassador in the United States, M. Cimon Diamantopoulos, dropped dead late last night while attending a reception at the Plaza hotel here.

The Ambassador collapsed while discussing Greek Affairs with other Greek officials. He was dead before medical aid could be obtained.

Greek minister in Moscow during the war, M. Damontopoulos was appointed in 1942 the first Greek Ambassador to the U. S. He was one of the Greek Delegation to the First United Nations Conference at San Francisco in 1945 and also took part in the Paris Peace Conference this year.

Benares Municipal Board Refuses To Budge

BENARES, Dec. 6 (API): The Municipal Board of Benares this evening refused to cancel its resolution by which it had decided to present a Civic address to Mr. Ganesh Ghosh who was recently released after serving sixteen years' rigorous imprisonment in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case, despite the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner that there should be no address.

FOR A SMOOTHER SKIN

because NIVEA's protection is nearest to Nature's*

Sunny, dusty days, so *drying* to the skin, need something more than a beauty lotion. NIVEA Creme gives that 'more'—it contains "Eucerite," the priceless ingredient that so closely resembles the skin's natural oils. This is why NIVEA penetrates below the skin surface, nourishes underlying tissues, keeps the skin smooth and free from blemishes. Use NIVEA as a powder base for the face and a soothing, fragrant Creme to assure smooth hands. Always, every day, give your skin this NIVEA-care.

* NIVEA Creme contains "Eucerite"—an ingredient possessing the closest resemblance to the skin's natural oils. It gently penetrates the skin surface, nourishes tissues, prevents dry, 'tired' skin

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES

DELHI REACTIONS

Congress Disappointed But League Satisfied

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7 (API): While authoritative Congress and League views on H.M.G's latest statement will not be forthcoming till the leaders return from London and hold meetings of their executives, the general feeling among the rank and file of the Congress is one of deep disappointment as against the quiet satisfaction evident in League circles.

Congress disappointment arises from four points, which according to Congressmen emerge from the statement. First, the original conception that the Federal Court was to be moved only to determine whether a particular point is a major communal issue or not is now enlarged to an unconscionable extent. Under yesterday's statement any point of difference is referrable to the Federal Court.

Secondly, even if the Congress decides to refer to the Federal Court the question of Grouping, neither the League nor H.M.G. is bound by the Federal Court's verdict.

Thirdly, a section has power by a simple majority vote to impose a constitution on a province within the section, no matter whether that province likes such a constitution or not.

Fourthly, if the League does not come into the Constituent Assembly, no constitution framed by the Assembly has a chance of being accepted by H.M.G.

Doubt is expressed in Congress circles whether it would be profitable to refer the question of Grouping to the Federal Court, as suggested in the statement, but a decision on this matter will only be taken by the Working Committee

LEAGUERS HAPPY

League opinion expresses special satisfaction with H.M.G.'s declaration that no constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly in which a large section of the Indian population is unrepresented could be forced upon any unwilling parts of the country. Leaguers think the next move must now come from the Congress, who must decide whether they accept H.M.G.'s interpretation or wish to take the matter to the Federal Court.

It is felt that on this point the statement is ambiguous. First, it says that H.M.G.s interpretation is an essential part of the scheme, Later the statement goes on to say that the matter may be referred to the Federal Court. But the League position is that it is not bound by any ruling given by the Federal Court.

KHER IN DELHI

Frontier Gandhi Prakasam And S.C. Bose Leave For Con--sembly

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7, (A.P.I.): Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, arrived here this morning to attend the Constituent Assembly meeting. He is putting up at the Constitution House.

Mr. Gopinath Bardolai, Premier of Assam also arrived here today.

FRONTIER GANDHI

LAHORE, Dec. 7. (A.P.I.): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, accompanied by Mr Mehr Chandkhanna Finance. Minister, Frontier Government, left this meeting for Delhi by car

MADRAS Dec. 7. (A.P.I.): Mr. T. Prakasam, premier of Madras, left for Bombay this morning by air 'en route' to Delhi to attend the opening session of the Constituent Assembly.

CALCUTTA. Dec. 7. (A.P.I.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Member, Congress Working Committee and member of the Constituent Assembly from Bengal left for Delhi to-day by air.

PT. G. MALAVIYA

BENARES, Dec. 6. (A.P.I.): Pandit Govind Malaviya left Benares this morning for Allahabad "en route' to Delhi to attend the meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

DR SINHA LEAVES FOR DELHI

PAINA Dec 7 (API). Prime Minister, Mr. Srj Krishna Sinha and other members of the Constituent Assembly from Bihar, left for Delhi.

Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha who will preside over the first days sitting of the Constituent Assembly also left by the same train

Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Chairman of the Muslim League Central Committee left Patna

WASHINGTON Dec. 7 (A. P. A.): Railway freight rate increases averaging 17.6 per cent costing shippers an estimated dol. 1,000,000,000 annually were authorised yesterday by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, effective January 1, 1947.

COAL STRIKE CALLED OFF

Lewis Orders Miners Back To Work

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (Reuter): The United States United Mine Workers' Union has called off its coal strike, it was learned here tonight. The miners will return to work immediately.

The United Mine-Workers' Union's leader, Mr. John L. Lewis, has ordered the United States soft-coal miners, who are on strike to return to work immediately.

Mr. John Lewis, in a letter, ordered tne miners back to work at least until March 31, so that the Supreme Court could be free from "public pressure super-induced by the hysteria and frenzy of an economic crisis".

(SEE PAGE 17)

THINGS NOT FINALIZED

LONDON, Dec. 7, (U.P.A.): Prior to his departure for the airport from the Dorchester Hotel this morning. Pandit Nehru told the United Press of America that "things are not finalized but all difficulties will be overcome

Pt. Nehru said he knew before he came to London that there could be no 'magic settlement" but he believed the Muslim League would decide to participate in the Constituent Assembly "sooner than was previously believed"

At present he was concerned more about the team work in the Interim Government. He added his Council should control all departments of the Indian administration without interference from the Viceroy. "The political department of the Government of India, dealing with the Princes, and inter-provincial relations which are under the Viceroy, now should come within the Interim Cabinet".

He was glad he came to London because he was able to see many old friends and make new ones but "the venue of the India talks should have been in India, not London, he concluded

Iranian Troops Enter Azerbaijan

Martial Law Declared In Zira (Mazandran)

LONDON, Dec. 7, (A.P.A.): THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, "TASS" REPORTED TODAY THAT IRANIAN TROOPS HAD ENTERED THE SEMI-AUTONOMOUS PERSIAN PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN AND ATTACKED AZERBAIJAN FORCES, ACCORDING TO THE MOSCOW RADIO HEARD IN LONDON BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

The dispatch quoting Tabriz radio said Persian forces had crossed the Azerbaijan border near Zenjant on December 4.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Democratic Party has called upon Azerbaijanis to defend their Homeland against the attacks, the despatch reported.

Reuter adds: It was officially announced today that fighting broke out between Government forces and the Left-wing Tudeh Party members in the locality of Zira, a mining and labour centre in the province of Mazandaran due north of Teheran.

Martial law was declared and military courts set up and Government reinforcements sent from Teheran and Gorghan, east of Mazandaran in the Russian oil concession.

1947 Ushers Age Of Television In U. S.

Around Christmas 1946 the "age of television" is preparing to enter United States life on a grand scale. All major technical problems have been surmounted. What remains to be done is to develop a public service. For that purpose, telecasters, educators and merchants are scrambling for a foothold in the infant industry soon to invade everyday life as thoroughly as audio-broadcasting did in the middle 1920's

Technically, television poses no problems. Full colour pictures have been transmitted on a cable-circuit running from New York through Washington and back to New York over a total distance of about 450 miles. Televised motion picture reels of the Bikini atomic bomb tests appeared in full clarity on U. S. news theatre screens. Television tubes more sensitive than the human eye are ready for large scale production, and sets in a variety of screen sizes and prices await the call of the interested public.

Television depends on line-of-sight broadcasting. To cover distances beyond the visible horizon, relay towers are needed to boost the signal strength and especially to give the television waves a new horizon. High mountains or tall buildings increase the radius of telecasts; they are by now the most sought-for objects on the part of transmitting companies

Mount Wilson, famous as the site of the world's largest telescope and the most accessible fog-free peak near Los Angeles, California, came to new life with the advent of television. Some 320 acres of its summit area have been sold to telecasting (and frequency-modulated broadcasting) companies Another plot has been leased to the nation-wide Columbia Broadcasting Company for the election of a television transmitter. Similarly, in the New York metropolitan area the skyscrapers are choice sites for television senders. The 1,250-foot Empire State building in the heart of New York City's Manhattan Island and the nearby Chrysler building, 1,046 feet high, carry television antennae instead of the former flag poles.

From there, television will be carried into the classroom as a part of New York City's public school curriculum; its use is expected to extend rapidly to other cities. In New York, all school buildings provided for under the 1946 construction budget will be wired for television, so that the receivers can be moved from one classroom to another. Newscasts, demonstration material for science and vocational classes, and dramatization of literature will comprise the first of the educational telecasts. School principals also plan to pick up material from regular commercial transmitters.

While there are at present hardly more than 7,500 video (television receiver) sets in United States homes, compared to nearly 60 million radio sets, video programmes are gaining ground For example, in September the Ford Motor Company started sponsoring telecasting of nearly all important sporting events. A drug firm offers a half hour programme on Sunday, consisting of famous cartoons, and another show of travel experiences. Some 15 other firms have signed television contracts, and 50 additional ones are negotiating for time on the air.

On the basis of extensive studies of audience habits, telecasters expect that in contrast to audio-broadcasts, television programmes will be running for not much more than a few hours each evening. One reason for this restraint is eye fatigue; usually it sets in after two or three hours of viewing. Surveys proved that the 80 per cent audience attendance between eight and ten at night dips to as little as 20 per cent during the rest of the day. Television time therefore will be more restricted and more costly than audio-time.

Preciousness of the time might become one reason why motion pictures, at present dominant in television, would be replaced by live shows. Another factor is a new supersensitive television camera tube, called the image orthicon. Its superior performance might even lead to a completely new medium of artistic presentation. It makes unnecessary the cumbersome lighting installations such as are required for shooting movies and is expected to free teleplays from conventional stage settings.

In one of the latest experiments, the orthicon was operated in a studio in which the audience could not see one another. The only sources of light were alternatingly a match, a candle, or infra-red rays. In all instances, the television screens showed clearly and rather brightly the images of a dancer and other actors. As little light as 0.01 candle-power per square foot makes clear pictures possible the tube also can take care of great light constrasts and shifting light conditions. With its measurements of 15 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter, it is easily portable and suited for "field pick-ups"

The small amount of light with which the orthicon operates effectively would eliminate the problem which arises from the heat given off by lights presently used in television They are so strong that some products the industry has tried to advertise have melted away and other items cannot be used because they become too hot to handle under the studio lights.

The advantage of the image orthicon tube stems from the fact that its construction separates the two vital functions of a television valve: the scanning section is simpler and smaller than that of older models; the electron-image surface, second part of the operation, sends its relatively weak current through an amplifier within the tube, which assures optimum performance. Telecasters hope the orthicon tube will solve television's major problems, and will help create an entirely new style of art for radio's newest medium.—USIS.

Con-sembly Congress Members Confer

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7 (API): Congress members of the Constituent Assembly met to-day in an informal meeting for preparatory discussions.

Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, presiding over the meeting gave a brief outline of the tentative programme of the Constituent Assembly till December 23, when it is expected the House will separate into sections.

The programme includes election of a Permanent Chairman, adoption of rules of procedure, appointment of a States Consultative Committee; an Advisory Committee on fundamental rights, protection of minorities and administration of tribal and excluded areas; a committee for more clearly defining the scope of the subjects to be assigned to the Union of India and various committees and office-bearers provided for in the rules.

It is understood that the Congress will at a suitable stage bring forward a resolution outlining the objectives of the Constituent Assembly.

The resolution which is on the lines of the one passed at Meerut is expected to declare the Assembly's resolve to proclaim India as an independent, sovereign republic, to secure to all the people of India certain fundamental rights and grant adequate safeguards for minorities, backward areas and classes.

Urging the members to transact the business of the Assembly as speedily as possible, the Congress President said, "The more time you take in the Constituent Assembly, the less efficient will it be If you cannot do your work quickly, I think you will never be able to do it."

He hoped that not only Congressmen but also non-Congressmen elected on the Congress ticket and Congressmen belonging to any group or party would obey the whip of the Congress.

"We are meeting in a city which is the graveyard of dead and dying empires," he remarked jocularly.

Among those who attended were Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Jagajivan Ram, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. Shyam Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Sir N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Provincial Premiers, Dr. M R. Jayakar and Sardar Pratapsingh

S. A. Electricians' Annual Anti-Crow Campaign

JOHANNESBURG, (Reuter). —Electricians in the southern part of the Orange Free State have begun their annual anti-crow campaign—not to exterminate these wary birds, for whose heads the authorities pay half-a-crown each, but to destroy the elaborate nests of wire these birds habitually build round telephone insulators. The nests are likely to cause, and at times have caused, serious dislocation of telegraph and telephone services, because of short-circuiting. Unfortunately for the electricians they cannot ignore the job, because the crows almost invariably choose lengths of copper wire for their nests. Some of the nests weigh up to 15 lbs. Prevailing high winds in the area are thought to be the reason the crows in the Southern Free State use wire instead of more normal materials for their nests.

Spain Confiscates Ciano's Diary

MADRID, (Reuter): Police have visited all book-shops and taken away copies of the Spanish version of Count Ciano's diary which was published some time ago in Spain.

Apparently it is only now that the authorities have realised that the Spanish version contains several derogatory remarks by Ciano about General Franco and also quotes Senor Suner as referring scathingly to his political chief.

Byrnes Appeals To Jewish And Arab Leaders

Asks Them To Attend Palestine Conference

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), Dec. 7. (Reuter): After receiving assurances in a letter from the British Foreign Minister, Ernest Bevin, dated December 2, that "all proposals made by Arab, Jewish and British delegations at the Palestine conference will be given equal status on the conference agenda", United States Secretary of State Mr. James Byrnes has appealed to Jawish and Arab leaders to attend the Conference and promised that the United States would send an observer if they attended.

Mr. Bevin's assurances given in response to a letter from Mr. Byrnes, also dated December 2, in which Mr. Byrnes stated "Jewish leaders with whom I recently conferred, regardless of views formerly held by them, now regard the partition proposal as the most practical long term solution. My opinion is that before agreeing to attend the conference in January they would want to be assured specifically that the partition proposal favoured by them would be fully considered by the British Government".

In a statement accompanying the text of the exchange of letters Mr. Byrnes stated: "Some weeks ago I stated that while Mr. Bevin was in New York I would discuss with him the Palestine situation. Since that time Mr. Bevin and I had several conferences on the subject. Among other things he advised me of the meeting scheduled in London in January for which representatives of Jews and Arabs have been invited."

INTERFERENCE IN IRAN'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Persian Ambassador Brings Complaint Against Russia Before Security Council

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (Reuter): The Soviet Ambassador to Persia M. Ivan Sadchikov has advised the Persian Government to abandon its intention of sending troops into Azerbaijan, the "home rule" province in North Persia to supervise the elections.

The Persian Ambassador in Washington Dr. Hussein Ala stated this in a report to the United Nations Security Council here to-day.

Dr. Ala's report said: "My Government has instructed me to submit this report in connection with the complaints previously made to the Security Council against interference in the internal affairs of Iran (Persia). It will be recalled that the result of these interferences is that the Central Government has been denied the exercise of effective control in the province of Azerbaijan.

"Unfortunately in spite of every effort to remove by conciliatory means consequences of these interferences the Central Government has not yet been able to re-establish its authority in that province."

The report adds that the elections for the National Legislature have been called for to begin on December 7 and that military forces shall be stationed in all provinces.

"Those in control of the affairs in Azerbaijan have objected to the entry of such Government forces into that province."

German Treaty Discussion

Foreign Ministers Settle Major Points In Treaties With Satellite Countries

NEW YORK, December 7. (Reuter): All major points in the five treaties with satellite countries having been settled, the Foreign Ministers will begin discussion on the German Treaty avenda at 3-30 P. M. GMT. (8-30 P. M IST.) today.

The French representatives saw the Britisn Foreign Secretary Mr Ernest Bevin and the United States Secretary of State Mr James Byrnes yesterday on the question of coal supplies.

The Foreign Ministers agreed yesterday on all the remaining points in the five peace treaties except for very minor technical questions which the experts will settle.

They decided that the final texts of peace treaties with Italy Rumania, Hungary Bulgaria and Finland will be drawn up by a special committee sitting in New York The work is expected to be completed by January 10 after which the texts will be sent to the ex-enemy countries for three weeks for examination.

The peace treaties will be signed wherever the Foreign Ministers' Council is sitting at the time, possibly in Paris.

The only agreed point on which the Foreign Ministers maintain strict secrecy is the report of naval experts on which Italian war ships shall be given to which country.

It is understood that the secrecy is being maintained to avoid the danger of scuttling.

The first meeting of the Foreign Ministers today on the German Treaty is expected to be concerned with a preliminary discussion of the agenda, preparing the way for more detailed discussion on Monday.

Today's preliminary discussion will be on the basis of two documents circulated yesterday by the United States Secretary of State Mr. James Byrnes, as proposed agenda for the German talks in New York

India Wins Respect In International Affairs

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6. (A.P.I.): Mr. Frank Anthony, one of the delegates to the United Nations, who has returned to India for the Constituent Assembly session told an A.P.I. correspondent that the United Nations Organisation represented the only hope for world peace in the future.

"But at present it is an uncertain hope. The great powers continue to play, almost cynically, the game of naked power politics. They seem to have emerged from the terrible ordeal of war unregenerate and unchastened.

Those who are not among the so-called great powers watch this game without any illusions. They hope fervently for the sake of mankind, that the present imperialist psychologies of the big powers will gradually disappear and the United Nations become the real forum of justice and world peace.

"I feel that the Indian Delegation secured considerable respect for and added to the stature of India in international affairs.

"The representatives of other nations repeatedly told us that, unlike previous Indian Delegations, we exemplified that India is now in the international field at least morally and psychologically free.

"Quite frankly, it would appear that some of the great powers do not welcome the projection of our independence on the international plane. India usually formed a rallying point of non-Europeans and was looked up to for moral leadership on matters where there was discrimination between European and non-European interests"

Trusteeship Agreement For Samoa Approved By U. N. Sub-Committee

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, Dec. 6. (Reuter): New Zealand's draft trusteeship agreement for Western Samoa was approved today by the Trusteeship Sub-Committee of the United Nations General Assembly by 12 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

The agreement which is the first to be approved, and is considered a model for all other trusteeship agreements covering former League of Nations Mandates, now goes to the full Trusteeship Committee of the Assembly.

Franco's Protest Against U.N.O.

MADRID, Dec. 7. (Reuter): A public protest addressed to "Honest minds of the peoples of the world" was made by the Spanish Government today concerning the United Nations attitude towards Spain. The protest was issued after a nine-hour Cabinet meeting at which General Franco presided.

The protest declared that the Spanish Government reiterated its "firm determination to continue to keep the country's independence free from all sorts of foreign interference as hitherto".

U.S. Coal Strike Causing "Irreparable Injury"

Nation's Unemployed Pass Quarter Million Mark

NEW YORK, December 7. (A.P.A.): The United States Government, acting to speed up the final determination of the contempt case against John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers, has by-passed the intermediate court and asked for immediate decision in America's highest court with the view that "irreparable injury" is being done by the coal strike.

Chief Justice D. L. Groner of the Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday granted a motion by the U. S. Department of Justice to transfer the contempt case directly to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court could give the case priority and consider it at a regular conference today announce on Monday whether it would grant the Justice Department's request, and possibly hold the hearings next week.

Meanwhile, the nation's unemployed have passed the quarter million mark, exclusive of the 400,000 striking miners, and prospects are the gloomiest for the next week, when the effect of the freight embargo hits American industry.

There were widespread impacts from the continuing strike.

President Truman conferred with his Cabinet on the speech he is to make on Sunday concerning the strike.

Other Government officials prepared to order an almost complete dimming of lights in cities using coal for fuel.

Mr. Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organisations, rival for the nation's labour leadership with the American Federation of Labour, with which the U. M. W is affiliated, asked the A. F. L. and independent railway brotherhoods to organise a solid front against the Government policy.

While industrial shut-downs were not expected to become general for a week, over 70,000 were unemployed in steel factories and a single company—Carnegie Steel, Illinois—was due to lay off 20,000 on Monday.

The Ford Motor Company has laid off 20,000 workers and other car manufacturers are also expected to reduce staffs.

On the railways, unemployment has now passed the 50,000 mark as goods consignments have been curtailed. The full impact of the goods embargo and the halving of passenger services is yet to come.

The coal stoppage has already begun to reduce American grain shipments to hungry foreign countries, according to Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Mr. Acheson said that President Truman would discuss the situation fully on Sunday.

Questioned regarding the use of troops to break the strike, Secretary of War Robert Patterson said "the President is going to explain everything on Sunday". He would not add anything further.

After a conference with the President, a Cabinet member declared, "there will be no turning back in this fight"

The Government yesterday issued emergency regulations permitting the gathering of dead timber from 400,000,000 acres which are under public ownership.

Governor Harry Kelly proclaimed a state of emergency in Michigan, where 20 communities have less than a week's supply of coal. The order empowers the Governor to shift coal from one community to another and places a 10 p. m curfew on liquor sales.

In Ohio 12,000 workers were idle, and the figure was expected to climb to 40,000 next week.

The Chesapeake and Ohio railway has laid off 13,000 workers since December 1.

The War Department announced that the U. S army was ready to make available 250,000 tons of coal for public emergency needs.

As a result of the strike and "other interferences" with adequate rail transport, the Acting Secretary of State said that the United States today was exporting "very much less" than the anti-famine programme called for. He disclosed that the international aspects of the crisis could be fully covered by President Truman in his speech on Sunday night.

Reuter learns that Chief Justice Lawrence Groner of the United States Appeals Court has granted the department of justice a motion to transfer the miners' leader Mr. John L. Lewis' contempt case directly to the Supreme Court.

LEWIS CASE TO GO DIRECTLY TO SUPREME COURT

Miners' Strike Creates International Repercussions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. (Reuter): The United States Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson disclosed to-day that the strike of 400,000 soft coal miners was already interfering to "a considerable extent" with the export of grain and other foods.

'International repurcussions of the walk-out " he said "are getting more serious every day and every hour."

STALIN NOT ILL BUT ON HOLIDAY

MOSCOW, December 7 (A.P.A.): There is no basis so far as can be learned here for reports published in Turkey that Generalissimo Stalin is "seriously ill".

Stalin is taking a holiday, just as he did this time last year. Then, he came back to Moscow on December 17 and, presumably, will do the same thing this year.

Argentina Recognises Philippine Republic

BUENOS AIRES December 6. (U. P.A.): The Foreign Office today announced that Argentina has recognised the Philippine Republic as "a sovereign nation with its own Government".

Summons On Calcutta Editor

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6 (A.P.I.): On the complaint of the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police, the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued summons against Mr. Sailendra Nath Roy, Editor and Mr. Paresh Chatterjee, Printer and Publisher of the "Nationalist" to appear before him on December 17 to answer charges under the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance of 1946.

The complaint is in connection with the publication of a news item under the heading "Women's Heroic Fight Against Hooligans", all the copies of which had been seized by the police on November 29.

Summons Against 'Jai Hind' Editor & Printer

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7 (API): Summons have been issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, against Mr. Monoranjan Bhattacharya, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Jai Hind", an evening English daily, to answer charges under the Bengal Special Powers Ordinance, 1946, in connection with the publication of an article entitled "arson and stabbing in full swing" appearing in its issue of October 28.

PATIL TO TOUR KARWAR DISTRICT

KARWAR, Dec. 6, (A. P. I.): Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Reconstruction and Excise, Government of Bombay, will be touring the Karwar District from December 12, 1946.

A conference of officials and non-officials to discuss reconstruction plans for the District is scheduled to take place at Karwar on December 13 and 14.

The Minister is also expected to visit the Gersappa hydro-electric power house during his tour of the District.

BANGALORE, Dec. 6 (U.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member in the Interim Government, is expected to visit Mysore sometime in February

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

FIRST TEST IN AUSTRALIA DECIDED BY CLERK OF THE WEATHER. THE DON STILL GOING STRONG. KEITH MILLER'S SUCCESS. RUSI MODI TURNS A BOWLER! A.-I. F. F. WAKES UP. PATAUDI'S CONDITION. PLUM WARNER ON HIS CAPTAINCY.

The clerk of the weather who had a lot to do with the fate of the matches between India and England recently, took again a leading part in deciding the first Test match between England and Australia at Brisbane last week. On this occasion he favoured the home team to such an extent that the visitors had not the dog's chance of a fair fight Of course the Australian skipper Don Bradman was lucky with the spin of the coin which gave him the initial advantage The boot might have been in the other leg if Wally Hammond England's Captain, had won the toss instead.

Nevertheless the weakness in England's bowling was fully demonstrated by the kangaroos, notably by the Great Don himself and Lindsay Hassett who put up between them a record partnership for the third wicket—of 276 runs

THE DON STILL GOING STRONG

Ultimately the Australian total rose to the gigantic figure of 595 for the loss of 5 wickets only, Bradman, Hassett, Miller and McCool contributing 187, 128, 79 and 95 respectively. Pity the Don missed his double century so narrowly. But he showed beyond doubt that he is still a terror to contend with. Had not rain intervened at this stage, it would not have been at all surprising if the Australians had repaid the colossal debt which England had levied on them in 1938 by amassing the mammoth score of 903 at the expense of 7 wickets. Thanks however to a deadly spell of bowling by Douglas Wright, the last five batsmen were dismissed for an addition of 50 runs only. Still the total of [illegible] stands out as a record for the Test in Australia.

KEITH MILLER'S SUCCESS

Bad fielding and poor wicket-keeping have been held responsible for the tall score amassed by the home team. However that may be, Bradman and Co. made the most of the situation. The tourists, on the other hand, were set the impossible task of producing prolific scores on a glue-pot. It is no wonder that they hopelessly failed to do themselves justice. Despite the heroic efforts by Hammond to save the disaster, England was skittled out twice for the paltry figures of 141 and 172—to be beaten by the huge margin of an innings and 332 runs.

Miller and Toshack shared the bowling honours of Australia's success having captured nine wickets each. The former was particularly dangerous throughout. He and McCool, who was unlucky to miss the rare distinction of scoring a century in his first Test appearance, are expected to have a big say in the fortunes of the remaining Tests.

Although England has lost their first battle at Brisbane, Hammond has little cause to be downhearted. Who knows Jupiter Pluvius may play the trick against Australia next time?

RUSI MODI TURNS A BOWLER!

At home, Nawanagar, a former holder of the Ranji Trophy, had the mortification of being routed by Bombay in the first round of the Cricket Championship of India. Surprising as it may seem, Rusi Modi, the batsman, did most of the damage with the leather—having bagged five wickets for 25 runs—and paved the way to Bombay's triumph. Then the Merchant brothers, Vijay and Uday, joined together to place the local side on a firm footing. Incidentally the former registered his sixteenth century in the tournament. It was indeed creditable on the part of Ranvirsinhji to capture 6 wickets for 84 runs when the batsmen were having things more or less in their own way.

With Bombay knocking up 336 against Nawanagar's insignificant 69, the fate of the match was practically decided. But the visitors rallied their forces in the second innings and put up a plucky fight. Had it not been for Datta Phadkar's deadly bowling—seven clean-bowled wickets for 54 runs tells its own tale!—in the last stage of the engagement, Nawanagar might have saved an innings defeat. Bombay will now meet Sind at Karachi in the second round of the competition

A.I.F.F. WAKES UP

The A.I.F.F. has at last made up its mind to stage the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Santosh Trophy at Bangalore commencing on December 20. Only eight provinces have expressed their willingness to take part in it. Bombay is not in it. If the Federation had decided to hold it earlier, not only Bombay but several other associations would have seen their way to participate in it. Unfortunately the original idea of staging it at Calcutta was given up perforce owing to the communal disturbances in that city. Then the Secretary of the A.I.F.F. sought the assistance of other provinces to accommodate the national body. But he was unsuccessful in his efforts for a long time. Ultimately he succeeded, though I am afraid, it is rather late in the day. Very little is now left in the country for soccer at present—winter games having taken its place. Let us hope that the country will be in a more peaceful state to permit our sporting engagements to be held successfully

PATAUDI'S CONDITION

Amazing things are now happening in the sporting world of India these days. News has it that the Nawab of Pataudi, who recently led the Indian cricket team in England has informed the Board of Control that he is unwilling to accept the Captaincy for the Australian tour unless he is elected unanimously. He has gone so far as to suggest that his name should be withdrawn if any other name is proposed at the meeting. This is a most strange attitude to take for a sportsman.

Why should he demand a unanimous support for his election? Why should not anybody else be proposed against him? Really speaking, he should take even a defeat—let alone election by a majority of votes—sportingly—so much so that he should agree to play under his rival as a member of the team if invited to do so. But Pataudi says he is willing to lead our team to Australia if only he is elected without any opposition. Otherwise he would stand down altogether!

PLUM WARNER ON HIS CAPTAINCY

Apart from his qualification for the position in point of merit, I think his objection rules him out of it wholesale. A player who considers himself fit only to lead is no player at all He has no place in a sporting team.

Now about his fitness for skippership, let me quote what the world-famous critic. "Plum" Warner, has to say about him in the annual edition of "The Cricketer" Pataudi played some beautiful innings, but his health was not of the best and in Test matches he did little, scoring only 55 runs in five innings.

"As a captain he was far too prone to alter the batting order. Indeed, the order was often changed during the match after it had been written down, and it clearly led to uncertainty, which did not beget confidence. We are of the opinion that a regular batting order is of immense value to a side, especially in the highest class of cricket. Men accustomed to a certain place do not like being shifted about".

Now it remains for the Board of Control and supporters of Pataudi to say that "Plum" Warner does not know what he is talking about, and elect him again!

Miss Sushila Gokhale, M.A., former secretary of the University Students' Union, School of Economics, who was externed from the District of Thana last week, was served on Friday with another order directing her to leave the Kolaba Dt. Miss Gokhale is a worker of the Maharashtra Kisan Sabha.

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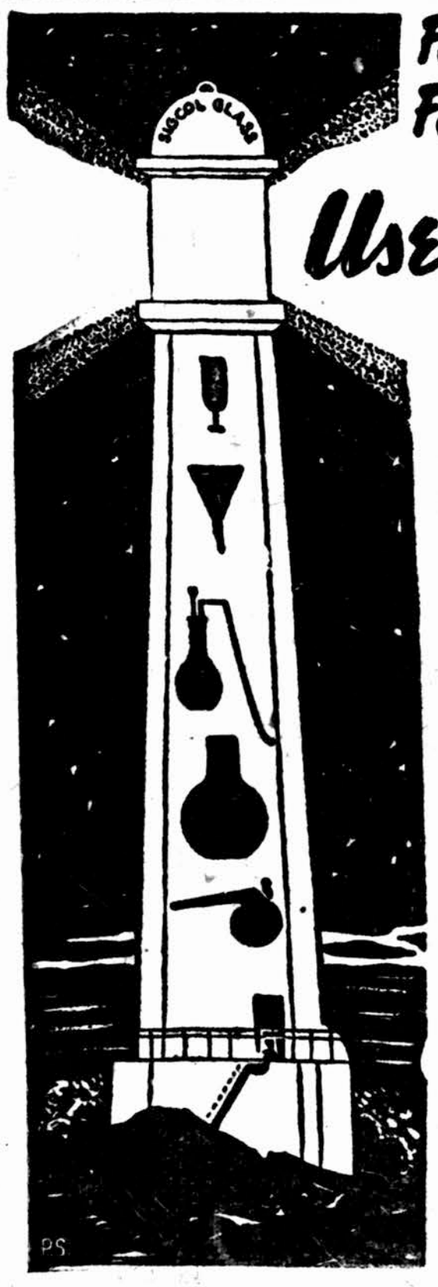

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When A Poet Goes Modern

"SELECTED POEMS" by P. R. Kaikini (The Popular Book Depot, Bombay—Rs. 3.

Mr. Kaikini is a poet bitten with modernism. That is not necessarily a defect—for the simple reason that modernism itself is not. But we have to distinguish between true modernism and false. It will not do just to roll off names like Eliot, Spender, Auden or Day Lewis. For they are a heap of both the true and the false article.

True modernism comes of a unification of sensibility, an amalgamation of diverse and contrasting experiences; it is also a fusing of diverse ways of experiencing and this fusion as well as the other takes place with an ingenious force and a sort of wit in the lyricism. But where the fusion fails to occur, there is only an awkward contraposing and a capricious energy and a self-conscious cleverness spoiling the imaginative and emotional response.

In present-day poets, the failure is more conspicuous than the success, for what modernism attempts is a difficult job. It is doubtful, too, whether the mood and the mode of it are of the very essence and core of poetry: poetry is not so much an equal partnership between the various sides of life, between the various aspects of our nature, between the various manners of expression, as a transforming grip of the higher on the lower, the inner on the outer, the visionary and the spontaneous on the brainy and the excited.

Mr. Kaikini, therefore, may be said to have yielded to a not too happy fate when he let himself go "modernistic". He piled up the odds against him and ran the risk of missing the finest fulfilment of whatever gifts he possessed. His true gifts as a poet are shown by certain lines and phrases in the "Selected Poems" before us. A complex suggestive vividness is in that glimpse of the result of an air-raid on Shanghai.

flesh-red fires singing and throbbing ....with life
burning huts and houses like candles on the Christmas tree.

A realistic vigour with an imaginative point to it meets us in his leper who

sallams you, spreading his dissolving hand
For a stray copper.

A similar effect but with a subtler sense of inwardness is in:

your eyes
those unfathomable empty spaces
lensed by vital shining gristle
seem to be questing eternally
searching for the light
of a dead dawn.

Then there are edged insistent strangeness and pathos in the query:

What if there were seeds
of some harvest to be
in our crumbling, cooling, crying hearts?

And sheer magic and mystery confront us in that superb line from the poem on Kamala Nehru's death, telling us she has swiftly hastened away to the land.

Where a river's golden music is the fount of eternal life.

Also two whole poems stand out with sustained strength: "Revolt" and "Look On, Undaunted". The first is somewhat convoluted in the modernistic style and does not make a full revelatory flash from its interacting forceful phrases; still, some feeling of inner significance does finely convey itself. The second, too, has the modernistic touch, both in conception and in form, but it is more clear-cut and the psychological attitude gets effectively seized by us. Something of Eliot's power of writing is to be found in these two poems—language with a certain sweep and penetration in its firm and hard yet not insensitive impact on our minds.

Eliot's authentic power, however, is not always born of modernistic penchants even if it is mostly interwined with them. In fact, those penchants almost always lower his intensity. And the same must be said of Mr. Kaikini. He is on the whole much less deep or dynamic than Eliot, but, as my remarks and quotations have indicated, he has gifts. Unfortunately he does not seem to realise what exactly they are and is avid to be reckoned among the "live wires" of the contemporary poetic world. He wants to face the facts of our machine-age, tackle crudities and disillusions, take count of the torn-up surfaces and ravaged sentiments and pass all this tossing and hammering medley through a criss-cross of ideas and an imagination violent or lurid when not merely jolty and hectic in a juvenile way.

There are two or three pieces that fall outside the modernistic class and they are either pleasant or intriguing, but none of these makes any true imaginative mark except for stray lines here and there. The rest of the book has rush and emphasis in plenty, without the genuine poetic afflatus and its shining surprises.

What special place on Parnassus does Mr. Kaikini hopes to win by energy expended in a description like:

Muffled crack of roaring circling planes
tears down thundering through the pierced clouds
pouring a shower of incestuous bombs
upon the unprotected city burgesses
the ramshackle houses in the paupers' quarters
where the lame and the blind and the old
are condemned to live in squalor and filth
and dirty, tawny kids in plenty.

The first three lines do make some impression; but even here where the language is not prose cut up into various lengths, nothing is disclosed to the inner eye and heart. And the interesting phrase—"incestuous bombs"—is left like a self-conscious curio with no luminous harmony in it. The rest of the description is not even distinguished prose. Or take another passage—from a rather obscure poem called "House of Ghosts":

We bestowed much
too much trust on you
until your shrine shrank
under pressure of
the frequent extravagant shows
you so eagerly staged
in an almost empty amphitheatre
shells and bombs making music for you
your face panoplied with an inane giggle
under the Roman hat
as you sauntered along
the frozen smoky streets
flirting
now with the thick-chinned fish
and now with the hairy iron policeman
but always kissing the old pot-bellied sailor
always him alone
under cover of dusk.

There is a certain poetic felicity of the grotesque in the line—"your face panoplied with an inane giggle"; the remainder, again, is artificially chopped out prose, not ineffective in its semi-satiric symbolism yet with no breath of inspired rhythm or glow of inspired sight.

I dare say it must be fun for Mr. Kaikini to pen such things. Does he seriously believe they are poetry or that they can carve his name in man's memory? Why does he, despite having true poetic promise, waste himself in these antics or else pour out thin insipidities like

In the evening you drive in your sports car
To the club to play bridge, billiards or tennis
And regain your slackened vitality.

Modernism need not be uncreative commonplace or sterile cleverness. Mr. Kaikini himself has scattered examples of the genuine modernistic stuff—he could at least concentrate on avoiding the spurious. But I am afraid that once you get bitten with modernism the tendency is mostly to roll down from the heights, since the harmonious and the luminous are not at keenly sought as they should. If Mr. Kaikini wishes to keep abreast of the times, let him look into the deep heart of our maladies and excitements; for only that deep heart can make him a true poet. And when he does look there, he will find all the ages one with the present without in any way interfering with the present's peculiarities.

K. D. S.

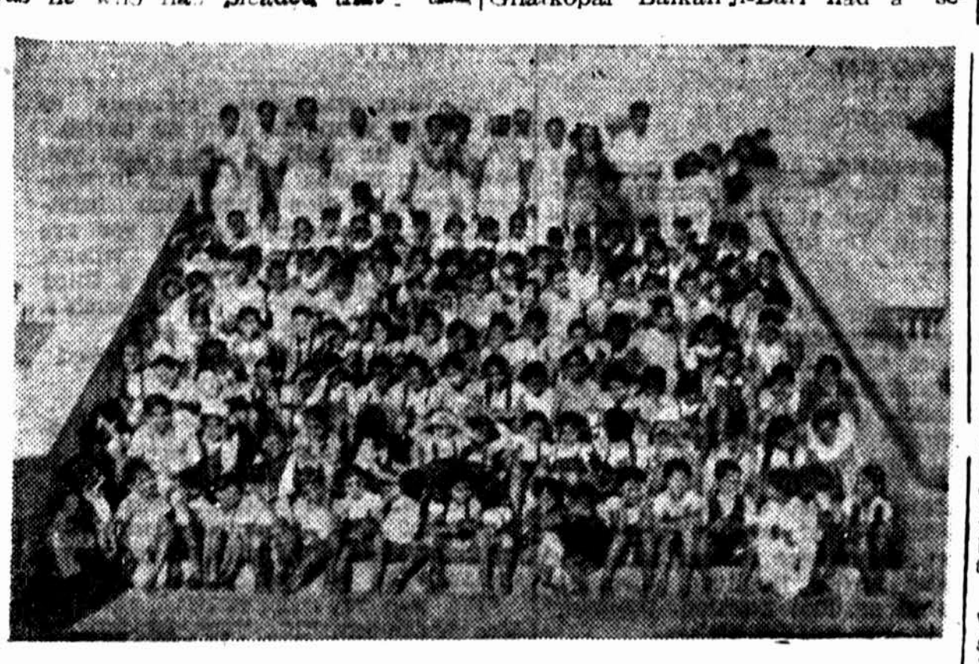
My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A huge gathering of children was held at Khar recently to celebrate the Gijubhai Anniversary, under the presidentship of Shri Jugatram Dave. Boys and girls of all the Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Branches participated in the function. Shri B. G. Kher, our President, also spared a little time and was present on the occasion. Others who attended were Shri Ramnik Shah, Shrimati Sarlaben Nanavati, Shri Rasik Shah and Shrimati Indira Renu. Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shrimati Babiben Mulji, Shrimati Taraben Jhaveri, Shrimati Purnima Pakwasa and Shrimati Taraben Premchand of the Nutan Shikshan Bal Sangh.

On behalf of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, President of the Khar Branch, accorded a welcome to all. After that the children delivered speeches on the life and work of Shri Gijubhai Badheka. We may remember that he had presided over one of the All India Children's Gatherings, and it was he who had pleaded that the original name of the Association, "Balkan-ji-Bari" should be retained when a resolution demanding its change was tabled. He was a great lover of children, and was responsible for the establishment of a number of Bal Mandirs—Children's Pre-Primary Schools in our country

Then, children passed a resolution that:— "The children should not be punished by their parents and guardians. The children should not be punished by their teachers. The children should not be punished by their elders. The children will not tolerate any punishment." This resolution was blessed by Shri B. G. Kher, who delivered an interesting and humorous speech. At the end, Shri Jugatram Dave addressed the gathering. And after thanksgiving by Shrimati Dhanu Ben, the function came to a close. The children took their breakfast, and returned to their various centres quite happy.

In the evening again, Shri Shewak Bhojraj and Shri Jugatram Dave spoke to the children's parents on their duties towards their wards, at the Adarsh Bal Mandir, Khar. The Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari had a separate function in celebrations of the Gijubhai Jayanti. The Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a film show, and has started a Handicrafts class. Children prepare lots of things out of paper and from clay, and they enjoy their hobbies a great deal.



KARACHI BALKAN-JI-BARI

YDERABAD (SIND) BALKAN-JI-BARI

As regards my trip to Sind, narrated last week, I think I have forgotten only one thing. And that is that I should have expressed thanks also for Shrimati Parvati Gidvani, Shrimati Hardevi Gidwani, Shri Ram Motwani and Shri Gobindram Khushira, of Karachi, and for Shri Ladharam Mohandas, Shri Kishinchand Bapa, Shri Nanik Motwani and Shrimati Thakuri Lakhani, of Hyderabad, for their very kindly looking after our comforts at their respective places. Probably there is lots more to say about trip; but have you not heard enough?

The Second All-India Balkan-ji Bari Workers' Camp will begin on the 26th December evening instead of on the 27th. It will be inaugurated by Lady Masani, and Shrimati Parvati Gidwani will preside over it. On this occasion will be held also the Child Welfare Conference, which is expected to be inaugurated by Shri B. G. Kher, and Miss Sulabha Panandikar will preside over it. Among the speakers at the Conference will be Shri Harbhai Trivedi, Shri S. T. Ram, Shrimati Sarlaben Bannerjee and Shrimati Sulochana Mody. There will also be a Variety Entertainment Concert and an Exhibition of Children's Arts and Handicrafts. A complete programme will be published in the next week's issue.

It is proposed by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari to bring out shortly a book giving in detail the history and work of the Balkan-ji-Bari. It will contain lots of useful information about conducting children's activities, including instructions regarding putting into practice our aims and objectives. The workers of the different Branches, as well as others taking interest in child welfare activities, have been requested to forward their experiences for inclusion and their difficulties for solution in the book. I wonder if your children also have to make any suggestions: Then, please do send them on immediately.

A scheme is under preparation for placing before the public, the Municipality and the Government, giving them complete information about the Balkan-ji-Bari and its work, and requesting them to accord to the Institution their full sympathy and active support, which it is hoped they will do. So far the Balkan-ji-Bari has been carrying on all its work without any material assistance from outside. It is high time for it now to expand its activities with the generous help of the philanthropists of our country.

In Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, all boys and girls are welcome to be enrolled. Elders wishing to be helpful also can join the Association. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. You will be proud to join this Great Brotherhood!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 21

Let us talk it over—

Strange are the ways of nature! What is food for one may well become poison for another!! With a little modification, can we not say the same about the population problem which exists in the various countries of the world?

A high birth rate is feverishly being sought after by many countries in Europe in order to save themselves from extinction, while the high rate of birth in India is sucking the very life blood of our nation! The war-devastated European countries are straining under the three-pronged shortage in food, clothing and housing. But far more serious is the shortage of man power. To bring about a complete rejuvenation, there ought to be strong, young, able-bodied men. But thousands of them have gone under the Nazi juggernaut and many more have been disabled. Under such conditions how will the flower of youth bloom in those countries once again? It isn't surprising that those unfortunate peoples are perturbed over the situation. It is natural that they should try to increase the birth rates by giving all possible help and facilities for the mothers-to-be.

In England, they are trying to lessen the social stigma attached to a bachelor mother while in the Soviet the Government allowances to mothers of large families have been almost doubled during the current year compared with 1945. No less than 1,800,000 mothers have been granted allowances during the two years of publication of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on allowances to mothers of large families. Since ancient times there has been a peculiar custom amongst the Hindus, of blessing a young maiden by saying "may you become mother of eight sons." (It would be interesting research work to find out if they too had any special allowances or at least an order of merit!) However, things have changed now. So would it not be only too expedient if every possible effort is done to check India's ever-growing population? Otherwise we are bound to remain forever the most backward and poverty-stricken nation of the world. Our Government should grant allowances to mothers and fathers of healthy and planned families amongst the vast majority of our ignorant and poor people of course! On the other hand the few rich may be taxed for having a family of one or two children only!!

*

One doesn't know whether to condemn or laugh at the City Fathers who betray a Rip Van Winkle tendency in discharging their duties towards us, poor citizens! It is almost a year since they decided to open two medical centres in the city to give free advice in the knowledge of scientific birth control. Even the amount required for two such clinics was sanctioned. And yet here they are still declaring their pious intentions and doing nothing concrete in this matter of pressing importance. Originally they had said that the Birth control Clinics were meant "for the benefit of women suffering from incurable or contagious diseases." In their latest declaration, there are no such limitations. Perhaps they have grown conscious of their own hypocricy! Instead it has been decided to call these medical centres "family Planning Clinics' which is very sensible indeed. This knowledge in family planning is urgently needed by the bulk of the city's population in its ever-worsening living conditions. However, it would be futile to expect the centres to be successful unless a machinery is set up for doing healthy and convincing propaganda amongst the right type of people. And after the experimental period, let us hope, such clinics will form a common feature of civic amenities throughout the province as well as the whole country

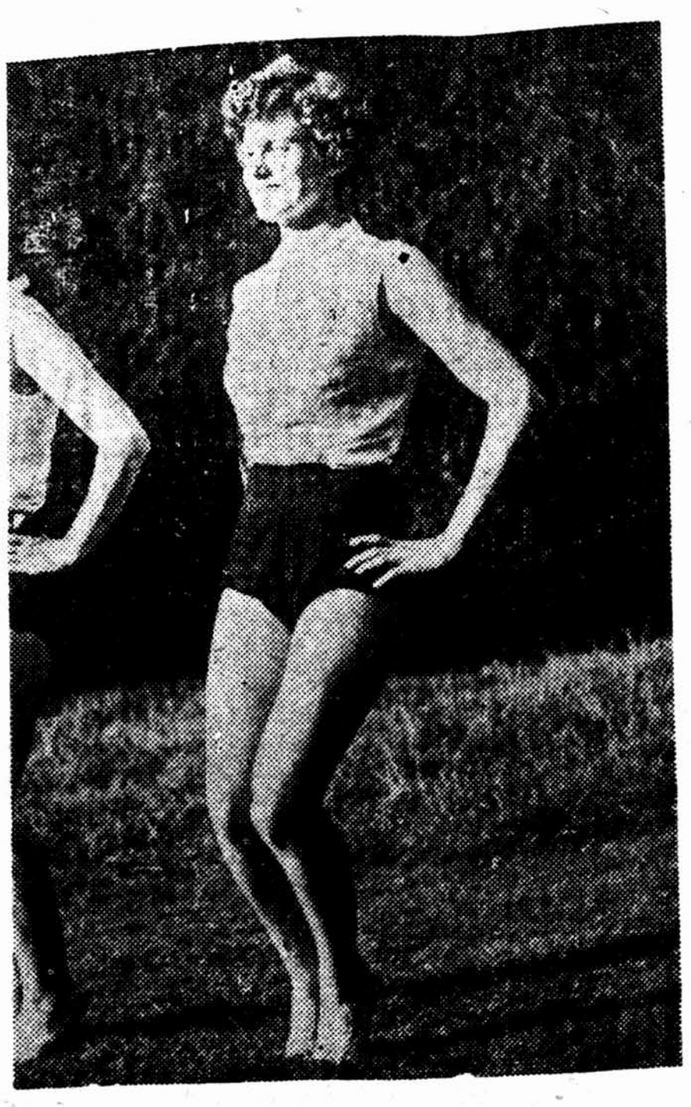
* * *

A year ago in America, when Vijaylaxmi Pandit was atracting diplomat's and representatives of various countries outside the U.N.O. Assembly Hall, the British Ambassador to U. S. A. was constrained to remark that she was a menace to the British Empire. Little must he have realized even then that this petite and charming lady with her colourful personality would indeed prove to be a menace to yet another imperialism—that of the white man! India's victory over South Africa has been a great achievement not for her alone but for all the down-trodden nations of the world. It has proved that even the Big Three and their satellites can be challenged in the great assembly of nations if the remaining small ones put up a united front. This in itself carries the hope that after all the UNO can be successful in preventing any further wars which may be caused due to friction among the Big Three.

So here's a boquet and a hearty welcome home to this fair champion who had the singular honour of being the only woman to lead a Delegation to UNO.

—*Leela.*

Exercises For Feet



Showing how the knees should be bent at the same time as you raise the heel from the ground.

Practice picking up a handkerchief to strengthen and mobile the feet.

Health And Beauty For The Feet

By Prunella Stack

The feet are often sadly neglected.

It is only when they throw out signals of distress by becoming painful or developing corns or chilblains that they are taken notice of Yet they deserve more than occasional casual attention, for, as the foundation of the body, their proper development is essential for grace, poise and balance.

The foot is one of the most intricate pieces of mechanism in the body. The bones, muscles and ligaments are knit into a complicated whole which is marvellously designed to produce strength and, at the same time, mobility. Strength, so that the weight of the body can be adequately supported. Mobility, so that the maximum freedom of movement is allowed. It is important to keep both these factors in mind when dealing with care of the feet.

Begin Early

We must understand, too, that modern civilised conditions militate against their proper development. All too soon children's feet—in a plastic growing state—are put into shoes which are often wrongly fitting, tight, or too small. It is, unfortunately, not at all unusual to see corns on the toes of young children who started life with beautifully shaped feet which have been allowed to deteriorate.

This, nowever, need never happen. Foot care should begin at a very early age. We know the enjoyment with which babies wriggle their toes and play with them. They should be given every opportunity to do so, unrestricted by tight socks or bootees. Strength also can be developed by allowing the baby to "walk up mother", pressing the soles of his feet against her chest while she supports him under his armpits.

Later, when the child starts to stand and walk, the feet play a most important part in maintaining the balance of the body. This can be seen by watching the way a child's toes grip the floor at this stage. The less shoes are worn then, the better. In fact, a child should go barefoot as much as possible and for as long as possible.

Badly Fitting Shoes

The major causes of foot troubles are badly fitting shoes. Great care to secure the right fitting should be taken. A child's shoes must be fitted regularly to ensure that he has not grown out of them. Three-quarters of an inch to an inch clearance should be allowed for growth. A good fit round the heel and enough 'depth' between the sole of the shoe and the upper part are other points to remember.

These factors also apply to adults' shoes. And here it is important to see that the heel of the shoe is directly 'below' the heel of the wearer and does not run forward under the instep. And it is worth-while to wear low-heeled shoes for walking for the sake of the added comfort.

If children's and adults' shoes are bought with these points in mind there is no reason why the feet should not develop as Nature intended. Exercises which aim to strengthen and mobilise the feet are also most helpful. They take so little time to do that a few can be practised each day. Some easy ones are listed below.

For Mobility

1. Picking up a handkerchief, as illustrated.
2. Standing, curling the toes under then flattening them to the floor.
3. Sitting, trying to separate the toes apart from each other then bringing them together again.

Children will love these exercises and should be encouraged to practise them every day.

For Strength

1. Heel-raising lifting the heels off the floor (keep them together) standing on the ball of the foot, and dropping again. Do this smoothly without any jerk.

2. Continue heel-raising with a knee bend, as pictured here, bending the knees when the heels are raised, and straightening them when the heels touch the floor again. Hold on to a support if you find it hard to balance at first.

3. Standing feet together, roll the weight on to the outside borders of the feet, lifting the insteps off the floor, and curling the toes inwards. Return to original position. Excellent for strengthening the arches.

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RELIGION FOR THE SANE MAN

(Continued from Page 5)

eighth page, often coming into the middle of a sentence and trying to interpret a jumble of words, irrelevant to the problem in the mind, then adding on to the confusion of mind and indecision. The sane man will face the problem and danger think and act accordingly.

Importance Of Sane Women

The sane man's prayer is of an entirely different nature from that which is usually considered to be prayer. He will not be praying for material benefits nor confessing sins which he may not so much have dreamt of doing. For him prayer is the pursuit of supreme knowledge and wisdom, with pen and ink and book on his desk, in the streets and in the fields and mountains. For him, it is the exertion of all his energy and ability, in comparison to which the prayers of those who mechanically move their lips will fade into insignificance.

These thoughts are directed more to the minds of sane women. Women assume the greatest and noblest role in life. They are the mothers and therefore have greater responsibility in the making of men and women to whom they give birth. In the progressive and efficient education of children women are more suitable than men. For it is in them that the creative spirit liberates love for their offspring, to take them and show them the way to the goal of life. The more sane the women are the more sane the children will be. The sane woman's children will grow up into real men and women, healthy, intelligent, kind, vigorous, in short a nearer approach to the ideal of life.

Let sane men and women awake and save humanity.

The vicar was taking seriously to one of the young men in his parish.

"John", he said, "I hear that you have been raising false hopes in maiden hearts. I don't like such behaviour. Rumour whispers that you are engaged to one girl in this village, another in Little Mitchin, and a third in Brenchley. How can you do such a thing?"

John looked sheepish as he replied: "Well, sir, I've got a bicycle."

Mrs. MacPherson, doing her shopping, met Mrs. McTavish. nearly bent in two.

Said Mrs. MacPherson: "My, Mrs. McTavish, your rheumatics must be awful bad to-day. I've never seen you walking like that before."

"It's nae my rheumatics," snapped Mrs. McTavish. "It's thae new-fangled ankle socks. I'm having an awfu' job wi' ma suspenders."

MEASURING RODS FOR MODERN ART

What is modern art? Most of us have had no occasion to evaluatde its merits or demerits at first hand, being so far away from its votaries of the west, but other stolid citizens have judged it for us. These worthies among whom are hoary critics, and grey haired R.A.'s (not to speak of blushing charwomen) have with one voice showered epithets of which the milder ones are "insane", "fake" "ugly" and "childish".

These remarks are born out of priggish and wilful ignorance, says a 'defender of the faith' in this article. Himself a modernist, he quotes chapter and verse to prove conclusively that despite the surface confusion and chaos, the works of the moderns are well and truly founded on the five cardinal principles, creation, symboiism, design, adventure and dramatization and therefore record a revolutionary advance on that dead end of dying tradition—naturalism.

By Ralph. M. Pearson

To deride what one does not understand is easy. to comprehend the new and strange is sometimes difficult but may be highly rewarding.

The modern movement in art, now 33 years old is still under attack. Some of the attacks are lusty, some are snipping from sidelines. All are by people who seem to be allergic to a creative visual art, although they may accept creation in other arts as a matter of course—including the abstraction. symbolism, dramatization, harmonics, etc., which are the means to its realization in music. drama, poetry and the dance.

A recent debate about art is typical of the national controversy. The same old verbal hand-grenades of 'insane', 'fake,' 'ugly', 'childish' are used over and over again; the very latest tirade could have been lifted bodily from the outcries of the outraged academicians of Paris in 1910. Have the recent objectors ever read the many articles that state the case for modern art? Or the many books that explain it? Do they try to understand the modern works themselves? Or do they enjoy their wilful ignorance beyond all other experiences?

The derisionists attack the "ugliness" of modern art. Back of their attack is the belief that beauty in art resides in the beautiful subject, they fail to see the different beauty created by the artist in his harmonic relationships of lines, colors, spaces, textures and forms all of which can exist independent of subject. The modern master can use any subject. He can even choose "beautiful" instead of "ugly" subjects.

No 'Lack Of Ability'

Many attack the "lack of ability in drawing". They fail to take into account that most moderns have been through the academic mill and learned all the skills, then have deliberately discarded them for other more important virtues. Before me is Picasso's "Absinthe Drinkers", done in 1904 with a mastery of 'drawing" far beyond the academic powers of the literal academicians who condemn his works.

The academicians offer a Greek sculpture like the Venus of Cyrene as an example of "beautiful art"—blind to the fact that it is not the naturalism they approve in our time, but the designed realism of the ages with specific surface truth metamorphosed into universal truth. They say that the work "of such artists as Marisse and Pieasso in intellectual content, is on a level of a 10-year-old child." Even if this were true (which it is not) there is an answer. The Gilbert and Sullivan operas are built on such slender themes that, in intellectual content, they are mere trash. Yet a great many of us get keen enjoyment from listening to their sound harmonies.

The academicians deride painting "mental states" and "emotions". That is their privilege. They shrink from new experience. They dislike the broad horizon. They want to dwell only in the known. the tangible. the visible. They want "sanity in art". And finally they call abstractions "meaningless daubs." In other words, their only reaction is to subject. They are deaf and blind to other more subtle values and experiences.

Since many other authorities have been heard from in this debate it would now seem fair at least, and perhaps wise, to listen to the one profession with first-hand knowledge —the profession responsible for the Modern Movement in this country—the leading modern artists

Fair Criticism

A recent article by George Biddle is a good start in this direction. But Biddle prides himself on his neutrality; he is above the conflict, he refuses to take sides. He has learned much from the Moderns but not all they have to offer; he is not one of the builders of the movement. It is these builders from whom we should now hear. Perhaps, as one who has grown up with many of them within the movement, I can set the stage for their appearance.

No one person or group can make a movement which sweeps through the cultural life of two continents, nor can any one person explain such a force to the satisfaction eof all Artists are as diverse in experience and temperament as any other profession. So are their works diverse. Within a movement there is room for this diversity; the great mind and the less-than-great can both find places.

There is room for the picturing of reality, for the visual music of pure abstraction, for symbolism, for delvings into the sub-conscious mind, for fantasy, hilarity, buffoonery, for the serious social message, for the reformer and missionary. There has been room for the Surrealist, the Dadaist, the Futurist. There is room for the intellectual and the emotionalist.

There is probably room for the insane; why should we not be keenly interested in the expression of diseased minds? There is certainly room for the child artist—before he is spoiled by the imposition of adult materialistic (and often commercial) standards. And, room or no room, there will always be, in art as elsewhere, the unwelcome but irrepressible imitators, fakers and charlatans. There will even be the modern academicians—those who have lost the divine spark in following the sterile recipe.

Does this wide horizon sound all-inclusive? It is not. An entire school of thought and practice—the copying-nature school—is omitted from its range. My immediate point is that we can be catholic within limits. We can allow for the vagaries and normal divergencies of personalities and differing philosophies of life. But, to appraise intelligently a movement such as this we have first to realize with what it breaks, decide its boundaries and determine its essential character by digging out the similarities within the diversities.

We should know the constant elements. the least common denominafor of all the genuine works which mark its birth and growth through the past half century. Such a task, it seems to me, is the primary responsibility of each person who cares to comprehend. To condemn a movement because of its camp-followers or weak brothers is both unfair and unintelligent.

A Phoenix Reborn

The Modern movement was born back in the Eighteen Eighties and Eighteen Nineties. It was the revolt of its founding fathers—Cezanne, Van Gogh and Gauguin—from the highly skilled, superficial literalism of nineteenth-century art. This literalism, or naturalism, reached its apex in paintings such as the battle scene, "Friedland," by Meissonier now on view at the Metropolitan in its exhibition. "The Taste of the Seventies." Here is skill to the nth degree creating a hand-painted colour photograph showing every button, wrinkle and surface blood-vessel (in a battle scene wnere minute details lose all importance in the life drama).

Whistler, Sargent and the whole school of painters and sculptors of which they were a part carried on the surface copying of visual facts, less meticulously, more sketchily, but with no change of basic approach, except that Whistler, in his nocturnes, was also starting the revolt by his attempt to portray the spirit, rather than the actual facts, of night.

We young artists, at the turn of the century, inherited this standard of skilled copying; it was our background, our academic training. Some of us vaguely mistrusted it but did not know what was wrong or what to do—until the Armory Show of 1913 burst upon us like an esthetic atomic bomb. Our first reaction, naturally enough, was resistance to the new and strange. We resisted and damned to our soul's content. But—please remember—our happy blasting occurred in 1913, not 1946.

The excitement had a by-product—curiosity. Some of us in Chicago hungered to find out what it was we were damning. The hunger led me to New York the next year—to find the first school of modern art in this country (taught by Hugo Robus) and to inaugurate a painful unlearning and relearning process of some eight years' duration, which was a cheap enough price to pay for a basic reorientation. Other artists had been, or went, to Paris for their rehabilitation.

The fundamental break, then, of this new movement was with naturalism, with the Naturalistic School of skilled copying of nature or any subject. To recognize this break is the starting point for intelligent critical appraisal.

George Biddle, in his article, contrasts "Modernism," as he calls it, with "Traditionalism," his name for the preceding school. His final argument is, "A sincere and sensitive artist who deals warmly or passionately with ultimate human values may talk in any idiom. Whether his chosen style is traditional or modernist is vastly unimportant."

But naturalism is not traditional in the long historical view. It is the dead-end of a dying tradition. The great art of the ages, both primitive and sophisticated, has been based on a symbolic expression of subject rather than a mirrowing of surface truth and on creation and design as a means to that expression. Symbolic expression of any subject can run the gamut from the pure abstraction of a sign, like a cross or swastika, to the recognizable reality of a Greek sculpture like "The Discuss Thrower" or ..a painted madonna by Raphael.

Neither of these is a naturalistic work; neither reflects actual. literal surface truth.

Both present essential or universal truth. Both artists control every part to express the real rather than the mere appearance. They are 'realistic' works. Realism by the way, can be designed, controlled, or ordered whereas naturalism cannot. Naturalism reflects the chaos of nature. It can be composed and there can be selection and omission, both of which are a part of design.

The opposed schools, then, are not Traditional and Modern, as Mr. Biddle argues. They are Naturalistic and Modern. The Modern by its very nature is a rebirth of the Traditional, a part of the long creative tradition. Naturalism is the bottom of a cultural wave—a decadent art. The Modern is a renaissance of the creative spirit in man as old as man's history.

The Five Principles

What are the similarities within diversity which tie genuine modern works of art together, distinguishing them from the mirroring school and linking them with the great art tradition of history?

Creation is one. Symbolic expression of subject is another. Design is a third. Design can be of three kinds. It can be pure visual music without subject—abstract design. It can use symbols for subject and become semi-abstract, or subject can be designed—when it is changed from the actual copy of surface facts into the artist's expression of the real—as he sees it or knows it. Adventure—adventure of the spirit. the senses, the mind—should perhaps head the list as even the "wild" picturings come under this head. The jokes. the fakes the hilarity. the school of tongue-in-cheek. the fantasies, the beyond-reality, the absurd. the art of the child and even of the insane—these are all grand adventures and have high safetyvalve

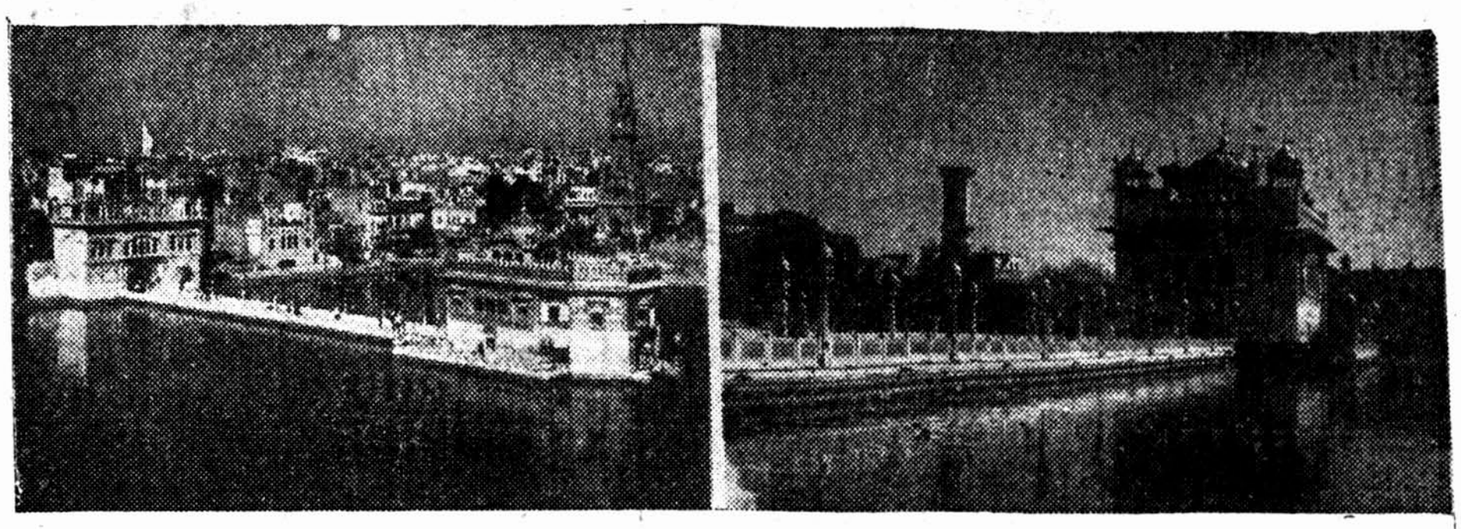
(Continued on Page 6)

More Pictures on Page 24.

Detail from the painting "That Which I Should Have Done I Did Not Do" by Ivan Le Lorraine Albright. "A complex design stressing textures and detail. This is not naturalism; it is realism."

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER



Two views of the Golden Temple, Amritsar.

LAHORE.

I have just returned from a fairly long car trip through what may be described as the industrial belt of the Punjab, a hundred and twenty miles from Lahore and back.

In popular conception the Punjab is supposed to be an agricultural province, and so I was prepared to see the vast fertile plain stretching into the distance on either side of the road, a plain quilted with fields of wheat and sugarcane and paddy and mustard and cabbage and sweet peas and a dozen other varieties of vegetables. But I had not imagined that I would find this whole countryside dotted with factories and workshops, their tall chimneys spouting thick acrid smoke across the clear blue winter sky. Not to speak of people outside, few even in Punjab realize that this province is fast becoming one of the leading industrial centres in the country, next in importance only to the three presidencies of Bombay, Bengal and Madras.

From Lahore to Amritsar, a distance of 35 miles. there is hardly a mile-length stretch which has no industrial plant. Both the cities have industrial suburbs spreading far into the countryside so that very soon the two cities will merge into one another to form a 45 or 50-mile long metropolis. Amritsar is a growing textile producing centre, the biggest market for woollen goods in Northern India. From the warehouses in its narrow, tortuously winding lanes and by-lanes are exported millions of yards of silk and woollen material not only to all parts of India but even to foreign countries.

*

Two Historic Monuments

Amritsar, however, does not derive its importance only from its piece-goods trade but from two historic monuments—one to the glory of God and the other to the martyrdom of Man! "Durbar Sahib", as the Golden Temple, the holy of holies for the Sikhs, is locally and popularly known, is a noble pile of marble set like a jewel in the centre of a huge square tank and approachable by a single marble causeway. The gold leaf covering the dome and the upper part of the shrine (in my view) somewhat spoils the effect of austere beauty by giving the place a gaudy and glittering appearance—more a sight for the tourists and the gold-minded philistines than a place for the contemplation of the infinite! But without this gold display, it wouldn't be the GOLDEN temple.

To call it a temple at all, indeed, can only be ascribed to the ignorance and presumption of the White Sahibs. Here you see no images, no religious sculpture of any kind, no frescoes on the walls, no incence burning or vermillion painting or any other Brahminic ritual. In the central vestibule an original manuscript of the "Granth Sahib", the sacred book of the Sikhs, is kept carefully wrapped and covered with flowers. That is all. And those who know something about the historical origin of the Sikh religion and how the gospel of Guru Nanak sought to integrate the best in Islam with the best in Hinduism, preaching the doctrine of tolerance and peace and brotherhood of man, would wish that it was not kept in reverential isolation but was blazoned forth for the world to behold and read and ponder over.

How the ego in man seeks cheap 'immortality' is demonstrated by the vulgar display of the names, addresses and occupations of the donors who contributed towards the additional constructions and repairs to the holy shrine. These names and addresses are engraved on the marble flooring and, while contemplating the lofty doctrines preached by the great Guru Nanak, you might also find edification in the information that Sardar Lehna Singh of village Attari in District Lahore donated the princely sum of ten rupees on the auspicious occasion of the birth of his first son and heir, or that Sardar Dasonda Singh donated fifteen rupees when his son passed the Matriculation examination—presumably in Third Class.

*

Garden Of Martyrs

Passing along an amazing labyrinth of lanes and crooked alleys, most of them too narrow for a car or any other vehicle to pass, you come to the narrow passage which bears a legend famous in the history of the Indian freedom movement: JALLIANWALA BAGH.

Going through this solitary entrance, one confronts an inscription which, for the first time, marks a memorial not to a king or conqueror, but to the martyrdom of the common people in the cause of the freedom of their country. This is how it reads:

"This ground was hallowed by the mingled blood of fifteen hundred innocent Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs who were martyred by British bullets on 13th April 1919. The ground was acquired from the owners by public subscription.

Secretary, Managing Committee, Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Trust Amritsar."

To its left is another, smaller, signboard which simply records a grim and horrible outrage: PEOPLE WERE FIRED FROM HERE.

And all at once, you are carried by a wave of remembrance to those grim and glorious, terrifying and uplifting days of the Khilafat agitation and the first Non-Co-operation Movement, when the British imperialism tried its best to crush the rebellious spirit of the Punjab under the iron heel of the Martial Law; when that diabolic pair, Governor Michael O'Dyer and General Dyer, perpetrated unspeakable horrors and indignities on the people of this province; when little children, in the towns and villages, were made to stand for hours in the sun to watch the white-faced tommies of the British cavalry ride past in all their imperial glory. Looking around the hermetically enclosed Bagh, surrounded by buildings on all sides, one knows that when Dyer marched his troops into the Jallianwala Bagh on that fateful afternoon of April 13, 1919 it was with arrogant determination to kill, to spare none who had dared to defy the Raj by assembling in that meeting. And the seven hundred flaming pages of the Malaviya Report which chronicled the gruesome sequence of events in blood-curdling detail, come to life. Once again the silence of the summer sky is shattered by the vollies of rifle fire, once again the moans and groans of the dead and the dying fill the air, once again the blood of the Hindu and the Muslim and the Sikh mingles and flows into the thirsty soil. This, indeed, is hallowed consecrated ground on which one stands.

*

Blessings Of Electricity

The reference to the "mingled blood of fifteen hundred innocent Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs" is no mere catch-phrase. The unity of the three communities in the Punjab in those historic, stirring days is a fact of history which none can deny and the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was but one instance of the Hindu and the Muslim dying together for the liberation of their motherland. How far, very far, away seem those days! One can almost hear the martyrs of Jallianwala pleading aloud for unity, as one stands in the midst of the silent deserted Bagh and listens to the voice of history echoing from its walls.

Beyond Amritsar lies the industrial suburb of Verka with its extensive iron works; Batapur, carrying the cheap shoe-making traditions of Czechoslovakia in the heart of the Punjab; Batala, with its dozens of big and small iron works: Dhariwal, famous for its woollen fabrics and blankets produced in the British-owned Egerton Mills....This is the road of industry and textile mills, iron and steel works, shoe factories plants for the manufacture of engineering machinery and cold storage equipment follow one another all along, right up to Pathankote, at the foot of the snow-covered Dalhousie hills where you unexpectedly come upon a mass of Italian prisoners of war awaiting repatriation. (You see, being "enemy" 'sahib log', they were accommodated in the cool hills, far from the heat and dust of the plains!)

The key to this phenomenal industrial activity lies in the gigantic network of hydro-electric lines that criss-cross practically the whole province, and make electrical power available in the remotest towns and villages. The road that we have been travelling goes, beyond Pathankote to the Mandi State where the Punjab Government has built its hydro-electric generators in the hills. It is from these hills that the Punjab rivers get their water—the same water that, distributed through the canals, irrigates the major portion of the otherwisse dry area in the province—and it is from there that the Punjab industries get their electric energy. As before, the Punjab looks up for succour to the majestic and benevolent Himalayas.

But the canals have not solved the economic problem of the Punjab peasant. It is sometimes believed that the Punjab is a land of peasant proprietors, without the crushing burden of the zamindari system. But it is forgotten that the Punjab actually is a land of big landlords. As Palme Dutt points out in his Travel Notes, "Two thousand six hundred big landlords own 38 per cent of the land and constitute the main base of the British-supported Unionist Party, which for so many years has formed the Government. The canal system with the heavy dues exacted for water returned 17 per cent on the invested capital today as against 4 per cent in 1887." Also the canals invest the Government officials with the right of life and death over the cultivator whose crops depend entirely on the amount of water he can get from the canal. Nor has the hydro-electric installation, with the consequent spurt to industry, created a 'heaven on earth' for the industrial workers of the Punjab who, in many ways, are worse off than the better-organised workers in Bombay or Calcutta. But in the ranks both of Labour and the peasantry in the Punjab, there is a ferment. Signs are not lacking of industrial and agrarian unrest as the proletariat of the Punjab becomes increasingly conscious. But more of that in some future issue, when I have had an opportunity of watching this unrest at closer quarters.

THIS IS THE PUNJAB

SWEET ARE THE FRUITS OF UNITY

AMRITSAR Dec. 3,: On the second day of Moharram celebrations yesterday the Muslim procession of 'mehendi' was taken out and passed off peacefully. A novel feature of the procession this year was that at several places the Hindu residents of several localities, through which the procession passed, offered the Muslim processionists beetles and cigarettes, as also sweet drinks. The processionists were also garlanded by a number of commercial and trading associations.

AT LAST

GUJARANWALA, November 30.: Rationing has been introduced in Gujranwala with effect from Thursday last it is officially learnt.—A.P.I.

THE FEMALE OF THE SPECIES

That women should be put on the helm of affairs if the world is to be rid of untold misery and terrible wars was the view expressed by some speakers at the seventh annual inter-collegiate prize debate held under the auspices of the S. N. Das Gupta College on Tuesday.

An interesting feature of the debate was that no less than six women speakers opposed the proposition. Miss Thelma Jan, Miss Sarla Sethi, Miss N. Mathew and others candidly admitted that women, who had been entrusted with "home affairs," had failed to bring about peace in the family and expressed surprise as to how they would succeed in solving world problems.

One of the speakers humorously remarked: "Even if we admit that men have failed, does it mean that women should be put on the helm of world affairs? It amounts to say that since the horse has failed to drive the cart, let the cart be put before the horse."

*

Women's Hobbies are sometimes really very feminine indeed. In a train the other day I met a woman who had a needle case as big as a shuttle box case, containing well nigh fifty pairs of knitting needles of all sizes. The rest were at home!

She told me she was subscribing to about 30 English and American magazines for hints on etching headwork and dress designs for sewing and was able to cut and sew at least 20 kinds of blouse sleeves. " Civil and Military Gazette."

"My daughter wants a fast camera film."

"Regular or Verifast?"

"What's the difference?"

"The Verifast is much faster than the Regular, but sixpence dearer."

"Give me the Regular. My daughter has plenty of time."

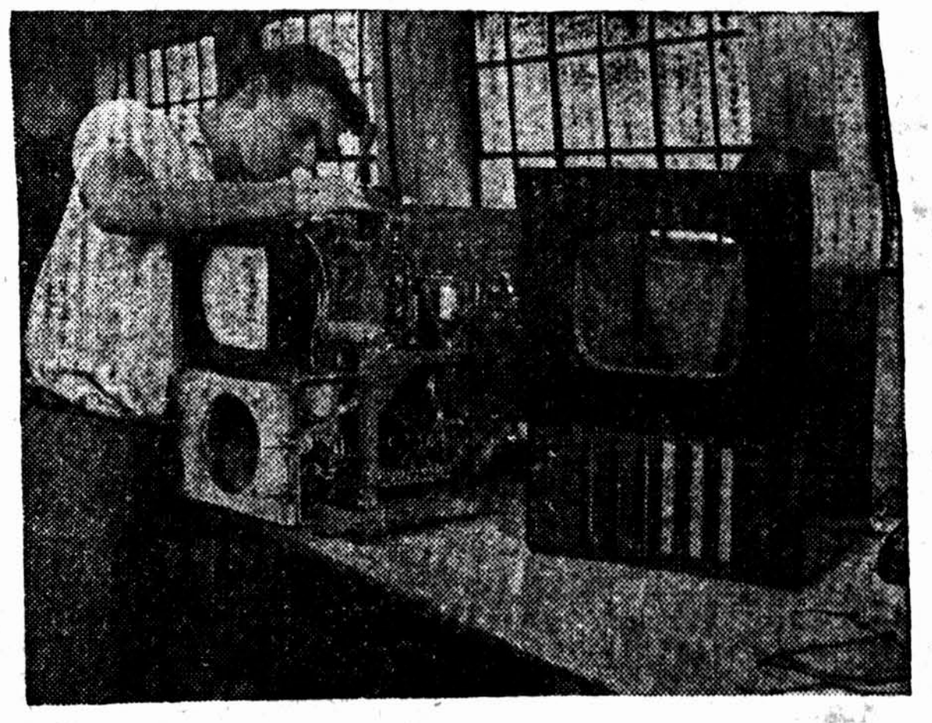
Two men, strangers to each other, happened to be wandering farther and farther down the darkening corridors of an ancient picture gallery. One of them, shivering slightly, said: "Rather spooky, isn't it?"

"Do you believe in ghosts?" asked the other.

"No", said the first speaker; "do you?"

"Yes," said the other—and vanished.

TELEVISION PRODUCTION GETS INTO ITS STRIDE



In every respect Britain is said to be far ahead of any other country in Television research, and as the B.B.C. programmes widen their scope, production in the factories is being stepped up in an effort to meet the great demand for the new post-war television sets. For some time yet, however, the demand will be much greater than the supply and this picture taken at the Murphy factory at Welwyn Garden City shows the testing of one of the television sets, with the cabinet on the right.

Patter

The Nude in Art

By Asude

The nude will always attract attention,—father and son, mother and daughter, everybody. I am hoping that this article will be read.

But the proposition that the human body is beautiful 'per se' is by no means universally accepted. The contrary view is very strongly held in many countries, and curiously enough, with greater insistence in America, the home of modern nudism, than elsewhere. It has been urged that the familiar sight of the human body in the nude is disastrous to fine aesthetic sensibilities. The male body is ugly, and the female body more so.

This, of course, will be stoutly denied by your son who has not yet passed the picture-postcard age, but I assure you, the view is seriously maintained by people who ought to know.

The criticism is quite distinct from the prejudice against the exhibition of the human flesh prevailing amongst padres and puritans. In their case, the implication is exactly opposite to that of the Art critics. They suggest that the human body,—particularly that of the female.—incites passion. The Art critics say that it excites disgust.

Outstanding amongst those who held the latter view is Schopenhauer, the stern bachelor-pessimist, who "hated women with the utmost intensity because of their indispensability." The same is the opinion of the Merrills, who definitely consider the female form to be repulsive.

The advocate of nudism retorts by saying that the aforesaid jeremiad is merely the result of the critic's own experiences, that, in effect, the critic is unfortunate in meeting only the frights and the frumps in the flesh, and that in general, the human form is truly divine. In support, he cites cases. And With illustrations.

Let us begin with the Bible. I pass over Adam and Eve, as being more or less mythical. But one cannot pass over the Song of Songs casually. It is one of the most glorious hymns of youthful love and adoration of the body in the world's literature. Nowhere else will you find a young male and a young female vie with each other in singing the praise of each other's form with such unaffected, unabashed, pagan joy. It is remarkable that it has survived the attentions of the unsexed scholars of the canonizing age.

Amongst European races, it was in Greece that the art developed to the highest degree. This is not only apparent from the emphasis the Greek artists gave to the nude figure in their statuary. The Greeks practised nudism on a more extensive scale. The Spartan young men and women partook jointly in nude gymnastic exercises and had common baths. I am afraid the spirit of those exercises had little in common with the demonstrations given at our Night Clubs after dinner.

Celebrated Grecian women like Phryne, the "friend" of Pericles, the famous Athenian statesman of the 5th century before Christ, sat as models to sculptors,—in the nude. The Eleusinian mysteries openly celebrated nude virginity and fertility. The question of all this being considered as 'outre' never arose. One of the most eloquent tributes to nudism was offered in the celebration of Aphrodite Kallopygia, in whose honour the Greeks erected statues. The name means, if I mistake not, Venus of the Beautiful Buttocks.

The Romans caught the infection from the Greeks and then the neophytes' enthusiasm eclipsed the masters' appreciation of the Art. Catullus left little to be said in his extollation of the beauty of his sweetheart, Lesbia. So did Ovid all over his works. Other Roman writers followed in the same vein. The body beautiful became the accepted creed amongst artists.

The Roman baths left their Greek counterparts far behind in magnificence. There was the same insistence on community bathing in the nude, but it was carried out in a setting of barbaric splendour. Even the Emperor came with the Empress,—sometimes accompanied by the royal 'entourage' composed of the leading courtiers and statesmen of the day,—all in the nude, and lent sanction and dignity to the custom.

The movement got a serious set-back in the Middle Ages on account of the doctrine of the renunciation of the flesh. It was revived with the Renaissance, following the flight of the Greek refugees to Italy after the fall of the Greek Empire in the hands of the Turks. Greek culture again influenced Roman art, and the great Italian masters started eulogising the human body. The first pencil and crayon studies of the nude male and female figures made by the great Michaelangelo himself are still preserved in the Florence Museum. From that time, the Nude in Art has never looked back.

The world's literature has not lagged behind in this movement. Shakespeare in his "Venus and Adonis", "The Rape of Lucrece", and the Sonnets, Heine in his "Song of Songs", George Sand and Alfred de Musset, Maupassant, Keats in "St. Agens' Eve", Flaubert in his Madame Bovary, Pierre Louys in his "Aphrodite", and but to quote one instance in modern Bengalee, Tagore in his "Chitrangada",—all offer their incense at the altar of the Body Beautiful. The name of Walt Whitman in this context is one to conjure with. One wonders if he would have attained such height as he did but for his titanic canonisation of the human body.

The nudists claim that the history of Art from its birth down to the present day is all on their side. If you are unfortunate enough to meet only ugly men and women, it is partly your misfortune and partly theirs. They say that the cult of nudism is calculated to inspire the world to better health, better figures, greater beauty and, greater Art. The more you expose the body, the more beautiful you grow.

There may be something in it. I cannot tell. You may try it in your home to start with and make sure. That is, before joining one of those camps.

THE ISLE WITHOUT FEAR

By Ralph K. Skinner

Do you want to study the habits and sex life of the tapir,, the strange half ton cross between a horse and a rhinoceros? Do you want to know why native "tigers" follow visitors silently along jungle paths? Do you wonder why a 100-pound white lipped peccary may be considered the most dangerous animal in the jungle? The "isle without fear" is the place to seek out all the possible answers to tropical wild life's enigmas.

Are you willing to walk unarmed through jungle known to contain jaguars, pumas and other wild cats, howling monkeys, wild boar, deer, tapir, tarantulas and some 30 varieties of snakes, including boa constrictors?

If so, you meet the first condition of a visit to Barro Colorado Island, a tropical wild-life preserve and laboratory in the Panama Canal Zone. Going without weapons is a sine qua non of admittance to this magical island with its unmolested pageantry of real jungle life.

Untouched Jungle

Little known except among scientists and seldom visited because of its restrictions on promiscuous sightseeing, this six-square-mile island is said to be the perfect exhibit of untouched jungle in the world. It also is the ideal spot to study mammals, reptiles, birds, insects—or even the trees and grasses belonging to the American tropics.

Here the jungle life is just as it would be hundreds of miles from civilization. Here the cycles of nature continue uninterrupted, unchanging in their fluctuating peaks of famine and plenty, security and danger. No supplementary feeding of the animals is permitted; no shelters are built for them. They exist in this wild-life preserve as they would in any other section of the jungle, making their own way without human help or hindrance.

The only signs of man's tampering on Barro Colorado are the few buildings comprising the laboratory and living quarters for resident scientists Also several trails have been cut through the principal areas of the Island.

While the larger mammals are very interesting to the casual visitor, naturalists and biologists who come here often spend their entire time studying one small animal or tiny insect. For example, there is a professor of psychology who comes to Barro Colorado to study the complex community life of ants and their form of government.

After The Flood

This piece of living jungle is protected by Executive Order of the President of the United States. To illustrate the comprehensiveness of life on the Island, we must understand how it came into being.

When the construction of the Panama Canal caused the flooding of a large area to form Gatun Lake, the wild life—large and small—either were drowned or were driven to higher ground. One such high point of land was Barro Colorado Island, which has some six square miles above water level. Here the animals, birds, reptiles and insects came seeking safety and here they have survived safely as far as human danger is concerned.

No steps have been taken to change nature's balance. If the monkeys eat the insects, if the pumas eat the monkeys and if the coatis seem to eat everything, nothing is done to stop it. Primitive laws of the jungle will compensate and a balance will be found operating.

Natural Equilibrium

The study of this ability of natural life to maintain an equilibrium despite a temporary surplus or scarcity and other disadvantages is one great attraction of this laboratory. The secrets of the jungle seem to be waiting to be observed and recorded here by those trained for such study.

Do you want to study the habits and sex life of tapir, the strange half-ton cross between a horse and a rhinoceros? Do you want to know why native "tigers" follow visitors silently along jungle paths? Do you wonder why a 100-pound, white-lipped peccary may be considered the most dangerous animal in the jungle? Here is the place to seek out all the possible answers to tropical wild life's enigmas.

One of the great charms of the Island to the layman is its feeling of adventure. At the laboratory, before setting out on the trails, one may see preserved specimens of enormous reputedly deadly tarantulas, of poisonous fer-de-lances and bone-crushing boa constrictors. One sees pictures of bands of savage, sharp-toothed, wild pigs with often tree hunters elsewhere. Then, a Panamanian guide casually picks up his machete, a long native knife, and says, "Vamonos" (Let's go).

Shocks And Shivers

With the guide, one sets off into the jungle and in a few moments fear is gone and keen curiosity arises as to what will be encountered during the next few hours on the trail.

Nearly every visitor is alarmed—at least once—when the howling monkeys cut loose with their screams which make the worst Hollywood horror screams sedate by comparison. These monkeys enjoy howling and chase through the trees near the trail, making the air shiver with their noise.

Despite the very literal fact that there is jungle life underfoot and overhead every moment, it is reported that no one has ever been harmed by animals during the many years that Barro Colorado has operated True, visitors must obey the rules and are selected with discrimination

But the complete setting aside of time-honored beliefs of animal ferocity at Barro Colorado is wonderful and stimulating. After one has been at the Island, the thought constantly returns that there was no feeling of danger among the complex assortment of jungle dwellers.

Man A Supernumerary

There seems to be a tacit acceptance on the part of the wild life that man is a supernumerary of the Island. For years he has been seen by the animals, yet he has not molested them beyond occasionally startling them with flashlight cameras.

As they fight to the death among themselves and as myriad births take place, the animals find human beings recording his ever-changing drama of the jungle but never interfering in it, and thus the animals here never have interfered with man.

Barro Colorado Island laboratory has Government scientists and researchers in residence, studying termite and fruit fly control. The work done in these two fields alone would justify the existence of the laboratory, for it is reported that millions of dollars have been saved through knowledge gained by termite research here.

These termite studies here are reported to be the most extensive in the world, according to Dr. James Zetek, curator of the Island and resident entomologist on the Isthmus of Panama for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Business was bad, and the new proprietor of the village shop stood at the door gazily gloomily at the all but empty street.

A little girl who had just turned the corner paused uncertainly before him, a pound note in one hand. Instantly he was all smiles.

"I say," began the little girl, "does my mother owe you a pound?"

"She does," said the shopkeeper. "And—and whose little girl are you?"

The young husband eyed the greyish concoction with misgiving. Bravely he dug a spoon into the mystery, and began to eat.

After a few moments he straightened himself, eased his collar a little, and asked: "What do you call this, darling?"

"It's date pudding, dear," beamed his wife.

"Oh, yes," he breathed, "but—er—what date?"

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

1. The earliest known record of any organised system of shorthand is the one invented by—(a) Pliny; (b) Samuel Taylor; (c) Marcus Tiro.
2. Who wrote "The Truth About An Author"? (a) Sydney A. Mosley; (b) Arnold Bennett; (c) Sir A. P. Herbert.
3. What metal has proved a good substitute for artists' canvas? (a) Aluminium; (b) Magnesium; (c) Silver.
4. Which novelist is reputed to have read the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' in its entirety twice? (a) H. G. Wells; (b) C. S. Forester; (c) Compton Mackenzie.
5. To express in writing every sound in the English language Bernard Shaw wants the alphabet to be enlarged. What is his estimate of the number of letters it should have? (a) 42; (b) 59; (c) 73.
6. What sea-creature uses "jet propulsion" as a mode of locomotion? (a) Cuttlefish; (b) Whale; (c) Starfish.
7. Terylene is—(a) A synthetic dye; (b) Anti-T. B. drug; (c) A synthetic fibre.

ANSWERS

1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (a); 6. (a); and 7. (c).

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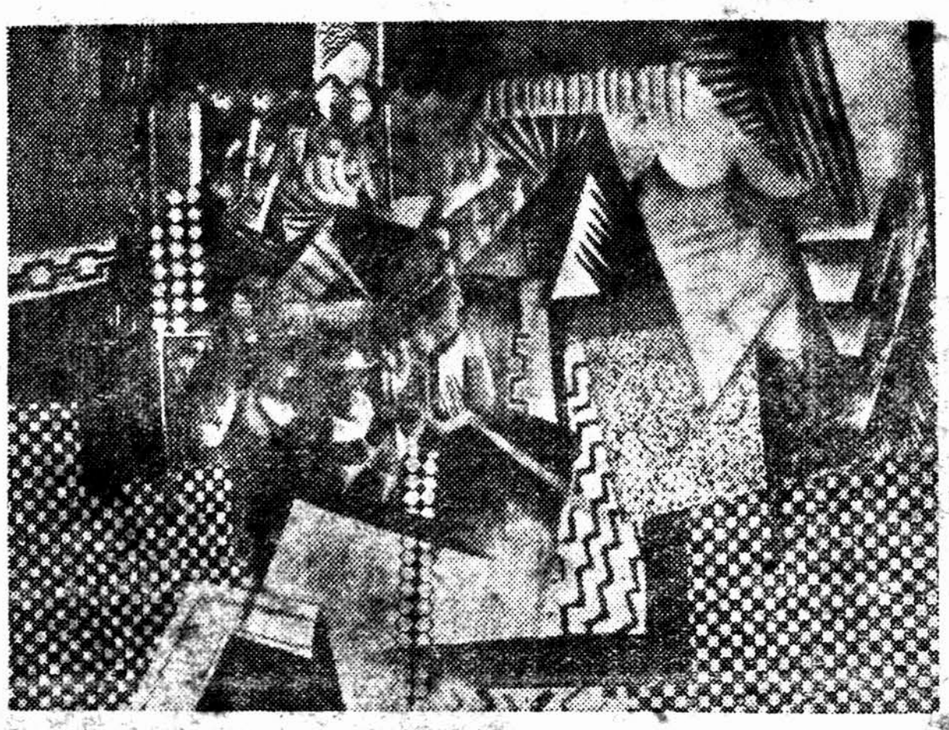

CREATION—IN AN ABSTRACT DESIGN—"Chinese Restaurant" by Max Weber (1915). "Instead of showing the restaurant literally, the artist makes a new and highly enjoyable pattern of colour and space out of parts of the subject."

MODERN ART

(See Article On Page 21)

SYMBOLISM—"Many Whites Come to Harlem to Watch the Negroes Dance" by Jacob Lawrence. "These are symbols of dancing figures rather than near-replicas. They are woven into rhythmic design which symbolizes the rhythm of the dance."

These illustrations were chosen by Mr. Pearson and the captions written by him to illustrate the five basic qualities which he claims distinguish genuine works of modern art. He holds that while these paintings have all five qualities, each stresses one above others and creation is a pre-eminent characteristic of all.

Courtesy—
"New York Times Magazine"

(Left)—PENETRATING VISION: "Golden Lane" by Paul Burlin. "Love's realities lie beneath surface facts. Paul Burlin has gone below the surface and dramatized those realities. His is a non-literal vision."

ADVENTURE OR DRAMATIZATION—"Good and Evil" by William Gropper. "Here is a powerful dramatization of an abstract ideal. It conveys a feeling of adventure of the spirit, the senses, the mind. Even the 'wild' picturings come under this head. The jokes, the fakes, the school of tongue-in-cheek, the art of the child and even of the insane—these are all grand adventures and have highest safety-valve values"

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